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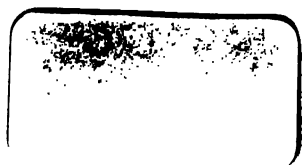
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CHAMBERS'S  
**G**raduated **R**eaders.



*Book IV.*

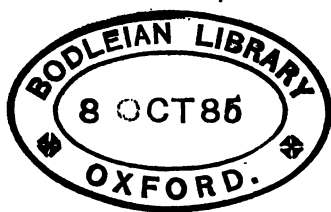


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# Preface.



IN the preparation of this series, the aim has been both to interest and instruct the pupil; and special attention has been given to the graduation of the lessons.

Like the other Books of this series, this Book has not only been adapted to the progress of the pupil, but the lessons composing it have been carefully graduated from the beginning to the end. In this way, all unnecessary obstacles to improvement have been removed, and the progress of the pupil rendered as easy and gradual as is consistent with thorough mastery of the difficulties of intelligent reading.

In the selection of the lessons, great care has been taken to secure variety and freshness, and to make them thoroughly representative in character. Entertaining story has been combined with useful information. Lessons on common objects, as Paper and Salt, have been varied with interesting readings from natural history. Provision is made for the moral training of the pupil, not only in such lessons as Thrift, Politeness and Gentleness, and Temperance, in which the moral has been profusely illustrated with anecdote, but also in biographical sketches, as John Pounds and Sir Isaac Newton, the story of whose lives should be familiar to every boy.

Other lessons, like those on Dr Livingstone and Abraham Lincoln, have been inserted, both because of their moral value, and because they bring before the pupil's mind some of the more recent aspects of modern life. In order to enhance the variety and freshness of the Book, many of the lessons have been specially written for it. The poetical pieces, while adapted to pupils at this stage, are mostly taken from standard authors.

Copious spelling columns, with lists of meanings of the more difficult words and phrases, are appended to each lesson.

The Exercises in word-making are intended to enlarge the pupil's vocabulary. Exercises in sentence-making have also been supplied, to give the pupils a firmer grasp of the more difficult words, as well as to form *simple exercises* in Composition.



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CHAMBERS'S  
GRADUATED READERS.  
BOOK IV.

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TRUTH AND HONESTY—I.

1. Two boys, of nearly the same age, were one day amusing themselves with that dangerous, though not *uncommon*, pastime, pelting each other with

stones. They had chosen one of the squares of the town for their play-ground, thinking by this means to avoid doing mischief. To the great alarm of the thrower, however, a stone, instead of hitting the boy at whom it was aimed, entered the library window of one of the lordly mansions with which they were surrounded.

2. 'Why don't you take to your heels? You will have the police after you whilst you are standing staring there,' said his companion, as he caught him by the arm in order to drag him from the spot. The boy who had thrown the stone remained where he was.

3. 'If your father is obliged to pay for this, you will stand a chance of having a good thrashing, Jack,' the other boy urged. 'Never mind, Tom; leave me to myself,' was the reply; and the guilty boy moved, with unfaltering step, towards the door of the mansion, the knocker of which he raised. A footman answered his knock.

4. 'Is the master of the house at home?' he timidly asked. 'He is.' 'Then I wish to see him, if you please.' 'That you can't do, my boy; but I'll deliver any message for you.'

5. 'No; that will not do. I must—indeed I must see the gentleman himself.' The earnestness of the boy at length induced the man to let him in; and opening the door of the library, he made an apology for asking his master to see a shabby little fellow; adding, that he could neither learn his business nor *get rid* of him.

6. 'Bring him in,' said the gentleman, who, having overheard the conversation, was curious to know the object of the boy's visit. The young offender looked around in amazement at first, when he saw the beautiful apartment into which he had been shown.

7. 'I am very sorry, sir,' he began in a faltering voice, 'but I have broken your window. My father is out of work just now, and cannot pay for it; but if you will be kind enough to take the money a little at a time, as I can get it, I will be sure to make it up;' and as he spoke, he drew a few half-pence from his pocket and laid them on the table.

8. 'That's an honest speech, my lad; but how am I to be sure that you will fulfil your promise?' asked Mr Cavendish. 'Do you know that I could have you sent to the police office till the money is made up?'

9. 'Oh, don't send me there, sir; it would break my dear mother's heart! I will pay you all—indeed I will, sir;' and the poor boy burst into a flood of tears.

10. 'I am glad that you have so much thought for your mother, and for *her* sake I will trust to your honesty.' 'Oh, thank you, sir—thank you!' 'But when do you expect to be able to make me another payment? This is a very small sum towards the price of a large square of plate-glass;' and as he spoke, he glanced at the four halfpence which the boy had spread out.

11. 'This day week, sir, if you please.' 'Very

well, let it be so. At this hour I shall be at home to see you.' Poor Jack made his very best bow, and retired.

a-mus'ing	mis'-chief	guilt'y	mes'-sage
dan'-ger-ous	win'-dow	un-fal'-ter-ing	ear'-nest-ness
un-com'-mon	sur-round'-ed	knock'-er	con-ver-sa'-tion
squares	com-pan'-ion	an'-swered	cu'-ri-ous
a-void'	o-bliged'	de-liv'-er	hon'-es-ty

pas'-time, play; amusement.	a-pol'-o-gy, excuse.
li'-bra-ry, a room containing a collection of books.	of-fend'-er, one who has done an injury; a guilty person.
man'-sions, large dwelling-houses.	a-maze'-ment, astonishment.
tim'-id-ly, in a frightened manner.	ful'-fil', carry into effect.
im'-duced, caused; prevailed upon.	re-tired', left; withdrew.

**Examples of adjectives formed from nouns:** Danger, *dangerous*; lord, *lordly*; spot, *spotted*, *spotless*; guilt, *guilty*; beauty, *beautiful*.

**Examples of nouns formed from verbs:** Enter, *entrance*; knock, *knocker*; please, *pleasure*; deliver, *deliverer*, *deliverance*; converse, *conversation*; offend, *offender*, *offence*.

**Examples of nouns formed from adjectives:** Earnest, *earnestness*; curious, *curiosity*; honest, *honesty*; secure, *security*; wide, *width*; intelligent, *intelligence*.

## TRUTH AND HONESTY—II.

1. True to his word, Jack appeared at the door of Mr Cavendish's mansion. As the footman had previously received orders to admit him, he was immediately shown into the library. 'I have a shilling for you to-day, sir!' he joyfully said, and his face beamed with smiles.

2. 'Indeed! That is a large sum for a boy like you to obtain in so short a time. I hope you came

by it honestly?' A flush of crimson mounted to the cheek of poor Jack, but it was not a flush of shame.

3. 'I earned every penny of it, sir, excepting one my mother gave me, to make it up,' he quickly replied; and he told how he had been on the look-out for jobs all the week; that he had held a horse for one gentleman, and had run on an errand for another; in this way accounting for elevenpence.

4. 'I think highly of you, my lad,' Mr Cavendish answered, his fine countenance lighting up with a smile. 'And now I should like to know your name and where you stay.' 'I will write it, sir, if you please. Indeed, I brought a piece of paper for the purpose of marking down the money. I hope I shall be able to make it all up in a few weeks, for I am trying to get a situation as errand-boy.' 'You can write, then? Do you go to school?' 'O yes, sir, I go to a free school.' And Jack stepped forward to take the pen which Mr Cavendish held towards him.

5. 'You write a tolerably good hand, my little man. You may, I think, do better than take an errand-boy's place. Let me see if you have any knowledge of arithmetic.' Jack stood boldly up, and replied to the various questions which were put to him. 'That will do, my good boy. Now, when do you think you will be able to come and bring me some more money?'

6. 'I will come again this time next week, if I'm alive and well, sir.' 'That was wisely added, my

lad; for our lives are not in our own keeping. I see you have been well taught.'

7. Another week passed, and again Jack appeared, but his countenance now wore an aspect of sadness. 'I am very sorry, sir,' he said, 'I have only a small sum to give you.' And as he spoke, he laid three pennyworth of halfpence before Mr Cavendish. 'I assure you, sir,' he added, 'I have offered my services to every gentleman on horseback that I could see.'

8. 'I believe you, my boy: I am pleased with your honesty. Perhaps you will meet with better success another time. Let me see; you have now paid one shilling and fivepence: that is not amiss for the time;' and with an encouraging smile Mr Cavendish suffered him to depart.

9. Though Mr Cavendish had not told Jack, from the first his heart was planning a work of kindness, in order to befriend the poor boy, whose noble conduct he admired so much. For this end he, a few days after, paid the parents a visit when he knew that their son would be at school. He told the incident which had brought him under his notice, and asked whether his conduct towards themselves was equally good.

10. 'O yes, sir,' exclaimed the mother, her eyes filling with tears. 'He has ever been a dutiful child to us, and always acts in this honest, straightforward manner.' 'He has indeed a noble spirit, sir,' said the father; 'and I am as proud of him as if he were a prince.' 'Would you part with him?' Mr

Cavendish asked. 'I have something in view for his future benefit.' 'Undoubtedly we would, for his benefit,' was the reply of both.

11. 'Well, then, purchase him a new suit of clothes with these two guineas, and bring him to me on this day week. I will then let you know my views for him in the future.' The truest gratitude beamed in the eyes of the happy parents, nor could they find words to express it.

12. When next our young hero came into the presence of Mr Cavendish, his appearance was certainly altered for the better. Mr Cavendish had previously made arrangements for him to become an inmate of his own house, and had also entered his name as a pupil in a neighbouring school. John Williams—for that was the boy's name—was soon receiving a liberal education, and enjoying all the advantages which wealth could procure. Such a sudden change would have proved hurtful to many, but there was little danger with such a good and sensible boy as John Williams.

ap-peared'	ar-ith'-met-ic	en-cour'-ag-ing	pres'-ence
crim'-son	ques'-tions	con'-duct	al'-tered
ac-count'-ing	pen'-ny-worth	ad-mired'	ar-range'-ments
sit-u-a'-tion	ser'-vi-ces	un-doubt'-ed-ly	ed-u-ca'-tion
tol'-er-a-bly	be-lieve'	pur'-chase	ad-van'-tages
know'-ledge	suc-cess'	guin'-eas	pro-cure'

pre'-vi-ous-ly, at a former time.  
 im-me'-di-ate-ly, at once.  
 beamed, shone; looked pleasant.  
 ob-tain', get; receive.  
 coun'-ten-ance, face.  
 as'-pect, look; appearance.

as-sure', tell as being true.  
 de-part', go away.  
 in'-ci-dent, event.  
 gra'-ti-tude, thankfulness.  
 neigh'-bour-ing, near at hand; ad-joining.

sen'-si-ble, wise and well behaved.



**Examples of adjectives formed from nouns:** Joy, *joyful*; question, *questionable*; service, *serviceable*; sense, *sensible*.

**Examples of nouns formed from verbs:** Appear, *appearance*; admit, *admittance, admission*; try, *trial*; serve, *servant, service*; encourage, *encouragement*.

**Examples of nouns formed from adjectives:** Wise, *wisdom*; sad, *sadness*; free, *freedom*; sober, *sobriety*; public, *publicity*; secure, *security*.

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### ‘PRINCE.’

1. Prince was a grave and quiet Newfoundland dog, that considered himself put in charge of the farm, the house, the cattle, and all that was in the place. At night he slept before the kitchen-door, which was left unlocked; and if any person who had no right there touched the door, Prince would instantly raise the alarm.

2. In the very early morning, when the family

began to stir, Prince was up and out to watch the milkmaids as they drew the white foamy stream of milk from the cows; after which he gathered all the cattle together, and started off with them to the rich meadows. He trotted quietly along behind them, dashing out now and again to bring back some wanderer that had strayed from the path. On reaching the field, Prince would take down the bars which closed the entrance with his teeth, drive in the cows, put up the bars again, and then soberly turn tail and make his way home.

3. Prince's next duty was to carry the dinner-basket to the men who were working out in the fields. Here he was very useful in going errands for anything forgotten or missing. One would say: 'Prince, the rake is not here; go to the barn and fetch it.' Away he would run, and come back in a few minutes with his head very high, and the long rake carefully balanced in his mouth.

4. One day a friend was wondering at the sagacity of the dog, and his master thought he would show off his tricks in a still more original style; so, calling Prince to him, he said: 'Go home, and bring puss to me.' Away bounded Prince towards the farm-house, and looking about, found the younger of the two cats busy cleaning her white velvety fur in the summer sun.

5. Taking her up gently by the nape of the neck, he carried her to the fields, and laid her down at her master's feet. 'How's this, Prince?' said the master; 'you didn't understand me. I said the cat,

and this is the kitten. Go right back, and bring the old cat.'

6. Looking very much ashamed of his mistake, Prince turned away with drooping ears and tail, and returned to the house. The old cat was no light burden for Prince to carry all the way in his mouth; but he soon reappeared with puss hanging from his jaws, and set her down, not a whit hurt by her strange ride.

7. Sometimes, to try Prince's skill, his master would hide his gloves or riding-whip in some out-of-the-way corner, and when ready to start would say: 'Now, where have I left my gloves? Prince, good fellow, run in and find them.' Prince would dash into the house, poking his nose into every corner till he could find them, and bring them in triumph to his master.

8. Prince's young master was once unknowingly the means of making the poor animal feel quite ashamed of himself. It was very hot weather, and Prince lay panting and lolling out his great red tongue, apparently suffering greatly from the heat. 'I declare,' said young master George, 'I believe Prince would be more comfortable for being shorn.'

9. Forthwith he took him and began to clip off his shaggy hair. The poor dog bore it quite patiently; but when he appeared with his glossy hair cut close to the skin, he was greeted with roars of laughter, which made him seem very much ashamed of himself. He at once broke away from his master, and hid himself down in a cellar.

10. Quite distressed to find that Prince took the matter so much to heart, George followed, calling, 'Prince! Prince!' But in vain; for no Prince appeared. On searching the cellar, he found the poor creature lying in the darkest corner under the stairs.

11. Prince was not to be comforted, and for a long time refused even to take food. He could not be persuaded to leave the cellar for nearly a week. Perhaps by that time he indulged the hope that his hair was beginning to grow again, and the whole family took great care not to laugh at him, or speak of his changed appearance.

con-sid'-ered	bal'-anced	tongue	laugh'-ter
kit'-chen	or-ig'-in-al	com'-fort-a-ble	cel'-lar
wan'-der-er	vel'-vet-y	shag'-gy	crea'-ture

New'-found-land, an island on the east coast of North America, the native home of the Newfoundland dog.	ap-par'-ent-ly, seemingly; evidently.
in'-stant-ly, at once; in a moment.	de-clare', say; make known.
mead'-ows, grassy fields.	pa'-tient-ly, calmly; quietly.
sa-gac'-i-ty, wisdom.	greet'-ed, welcomed.
nape of the neck, the back of the neck.	dis-tressed', troubled.
re-ap-peared', came in sight again.	re-fused', declined.
trif'-umph, joy because of success.	per-suad'-ed, induced; prevailed upon.
	in-dulged' the hope, began to hope or believe.

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *Foam, use, burden, triumph, comfort, gloss, prince, week.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Wander, enter, carry, drive, work, refuse, speak, laugh.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Patient, black, present, wise, brilliant, strange, wide.*

4. Make **sentences** of your own, and use in each sentence one or more of the following words: *Reappear, declare, instantly.*

## 'TOO LATE'

1. Too late to rise—too late for school;  
Too late to keep by each good rule;  
The sluggard soon becomes a fool;  
O never be '*too late*.'
2. O use the precious hours to-day,  
To gather knowledge while you may,  
For quickly hasteth Time away;  
Then never be '*too late*.'
3. And grateful to your parents be,  
For tenderly they've cared for thee,  
And soon on earth you may them see  
No more—and mourn—'*too late*.'
4. And to thy suffering brother-man,  
Give aid and comfort while ye can,  
Aye like the good Samaritan;  
Ere yet it be '*too late*.'
5. To all, Death hasteth on apace;  
Then seek thy Heavenly Father's face,  
Through life to guide thee by His grace;  
Ere yet it be '*too late*.'

par'-ents

mourn

Sa-mar-i-tan

slug'-gard, a very lazy person.  
pre'-cious, very valuable.

| grate'-ful, thankful for kind  
received.



## LEARN TO DO SOMETHING.

1. An industrious nail-maker worked all day at his forge, before the nail-machine was invented, and under his strong, quick blows, thousands of sparks arose around him and filled his workshop.

2. The son of his rich neighbour came to see him almost every day, and would watch him with delight for hours. One day the busy nail-maker said to him in joke: 'Would you not like to make some nails?'

Just try, my young master, if it be only to pass the time away. It may be useful to you some day.'

3. The young gentleman, having nothing else to do, consented. He placed himself before the anvil, and laughing as he sat down, began to hammer under the direction of the worthy nail-maker. Before long, he was able to make a good nail.

4. Some years after, the misfortunes of war deprived this young man of his wealth, and forced him to emigrate to a foreign country. Far from his native land, and stripped of all resources, he stopped at a large village where most of the people were shoemakers.

5. He ascertained that they expended yearly a large sum of money in the purchase of shoe-nails from a neighbouring town, and that they could not always obtain the quantity they needed, because so many were required for the shoes which were made in that district.

6. The young man remembered that he had learned the art of making shoe-nails. So he offered to supply the shoemakers of the village with as large a quantity of nails as they required, if they would establish a workshop. To this they cheerfully consented. He began to work industriously, and soon found himself in easy circumstances.

7. 'It is always best,' he often said, 'to learn to do something, if it be only to make a shoe-nail. There are positions in life in which head-learning cannot be called into play, and when want may threaten even those who have been wealthy. It is well to

provide for such changes of fortune by having some useful trade at one's fingers' ends.'

ma-chine'	for-sign	re-quired'	po-si'tions
de-light'	re-sour'-ces	re-mem'-bered	threat-en
di-rec'-tion	vil'-lage	sup-ply'	pro-vide'

in-dus'-tri-ous, hard-working; very attentive to his business.

in-vent'-ed, found out and made for the first time.

neigh'-bour, a person who stays near.

mis-for'-tunes, evils; illa.

de-priv-ed', took away from.

em'-i-grate, to remove from one country to another.

as-cer-tained', found out.

ex-pend'-ed, paid out; spent.

in eas'-y cir'-cum-stan-ces, with plenty of money to live upon.

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *Industry, neighbour, delight, fortune, expense, life.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Invent, work, laugh, emigrate, expend, make, learn, provide.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Quick, rich, foreign, severe, difficult, long, useful.*

4. Make **sentences** of your own, and use in each sentence one or more of the following words: *Industrious, invent, deprive.*

## WONDERFUL TREES.

1. Some of the greatest trees in the world are in California. There is a forest of these large trees on the side of a mountain. Some of them that have fallen down and been hollowed out, are large enough for two or three men on horseback to ride abreast through the trunk. One of these trees is four hundred and fifty feet high, and if it were hollowed out, the trunk would make a room large enough to hold a school of a hundred boys and a hundred girls, with a dozen teachers. This wonderful tree is supposed to be three thousand years old.



Even the greatest trees in California, however, are



One of the Big Trees of California.

surpassed in height by the gigantic gum-trees of Australia.

2. It is easy to tell the age of a tree, for the wood

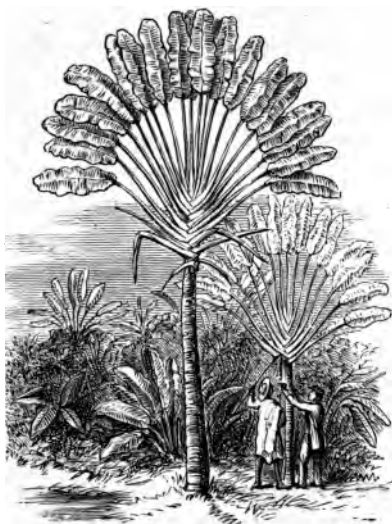
forms in rings, that grow outside of each other. One of these rings is formed every year, so that when you cut into the wood and count the rings, you can tell how old the tree is.

3. A celebrated traveller, named Humboldt, gives an account of a tree which he saw in South America, called 'the cow-tree.' These trees are so named because they take the place of cows in supplying the people with milk. How strange it seems to think of *wooden* cows, that yet can give real good sweet milk!

4. Humboldt thus describes one of these trees: 'It has large woody roots, and its leaves are dry and leathery. For several months in the year no rain falls to moisten its leaves, and its branches look dry and dead, yet as soon as the trunk is pierced, a sweet and nourishing milk flows out. The best time for milking this cow-tree is at sunrise, when the natives may be seen going out with their bowls, to milk these wooden cows. They make slits in the branches of the trees, and soon have their bowls filled with nice fresh milk. Some drink it on the spot, and others carry it home to their children.' Humboldt found the smell pleasant, the taste sweet and agreeable.

5. There is a remarkable tree in the island of Madagascar, called 'the traveller's tree.' For branches, it has only great leaf-stalks, which do not grow out of the trunk on all sides, like other trees, but they all spring out like the stems of a fan. At the end of each branch grows a broad double leaf, several feet in *length*, which spreads out very gracefully. The

dew collects into drops, and forms little streams, which run down the branches. At the end of each branch is a hollow place where the water collects.



The Traveller's Tree.

These branches overlap each other, and travellers, by putting a thin piece of stick between the branches, without cutting the tree, cause the water to flow out. They have only to hold a cup under the branch, and it is soon filled with clear, sweet, wholesome water.

6. All trees are useful in some way or other; but there are some trees every

part of which is useful. The cocoa-nut tree is one of the most useful trees in the world. Its nuts afford oil, a kind of milk, and fruit; and from the shell of the nut are made spoons, and cups, and bowls, and bottles. The outer covering of the nut is made into twine, and cordage, and cloth, and mats. The young buds are eaten as a vegetable, and sugar is made from the sap. The leaves are used for sails, for boats, for sacks, for baskets, and thatch for cottages; and when burned,

their ashes yield potash, which is useful for many things. The wood of the tree is used for water-troughs, canoes, and other purposes.



A Bamboo Grove.

7. But the bamboo tree, which grows in China, is more useful even than the cocoa-nut tree. It grows to the height of about eighty feet, and bears neither blossom nor fruit. The leaves are small and

narrow; but many of the stems are thicker than a man's arm. In building, its largest stems are used for pillars, rafters, and planks; its leaves for thatching the roof, and the smaller fibres for matting for the floor.

8. In the homes of the Chinese it is made into bedsteads, tables, chairs, and other articles of furniture; also into umbrellas, hats, musical instruments, baskets, cups, brooms, soles of shoes, pipes, bows and arrows, Sedan chairs, and wicks of candles. Its fine fibres are made into twine; its shavings serve for stuffing pillows; its leaves are used as a cloak in wet weather, called 'a garment of leaves;' and the chop-sticks, which the Chinaman uses instead of a knife and fork, are made out of bamboo stems. The tender shoots of this tree are boiled and used as a vegetable; the pulp is formed into paper, and the pith into pickles and sweetmeats.

9. The bamboo is used on the water as well as on land. Boats, floats, sails, cable, rigging, fishing rods and baskets are made of it. It is as useful to the farmer as it is to the sailor. He depends on it for carts, wheelbarrows, ploughs, water-pipes, wheels, and fences, and many other things. And yet the half is not told about this wonderful tree. It is used everywhere, for everything, in the houses, in the fields, on water and on land, in peace and in war.

hol'-lowed  
sup-posed'  
trav'-el-ler  
ac-count'  
A-mer'-i-ca

sup-ply'-ing  
leath'-er-y  
pierced  
pleas'-ant  
pot'-ash

troughs  
bam-boo  
blos'-som  
Chi-nese'  
ar'-ti-cles

fur'-ni-ture  
um-brel'-las  
in'-stru-ments  
veg'-e-ta-ble  
sweet'-meats

## HOW CHARLEY WRIGHT SAVED THREE LIVES. 25

**Cal-i-for'-ni-a**, a western American State, noted for its gold, fruits, flowers, and big trees.

**trunk**, stem.

**cel'-e-brat-ed**, famous; well known.

**Hum'-boldt**, a great German traveler and naturalist; born 1769, died 1859.

**de-scribes'**, gives an account of.

**nour'-ish-ing**, very good as food.

**re-mark'-a-ble**, wonderful.

**Mad-a-gas'-car**, a large island on the south-east of Africa.

**col-lects'**, gathers.

**ca-noes'**, boats hollowed out from the trunks of trees by cutting or burning.

**Se-dan'** chair, a kind of covered chair for one person, carried by two men, and named from Sedan in France, where it was first used.

**de-pends'**, relies upon.

**EXERCISES.**—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *Mountain, America, leather, fruit, water, use, wonder.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Grow, fish, sail, tell, watch, guard, collect, invent.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Black, young, sober, patient, free, honest, broad.*

## HOW CHARLEY WRIGHT SAVED THREE LIVES.

1. About ten o'clock in the morning of the last day of January 1882, a fire broke out in a building at the corner of Park Row and Beekman Street, in the city of New York.

2. At the time of the fire, the ground-floor of this building was taken up by stores, and the upper stories were divided into many offices.

3. In this great structure there was but one stair-way, and that one was built of wood. Indeed, a great part of this old building was wooden, and so very dry, that when, on this cold and stormy Tuesday of January, fire suddenly seized it, numbers of the

inmates were cut off from escape, and perished in the flames.

4. Yes, many lives were lost on that terrible day; but three lives were *saved*—saved by the quick wit and prompt courage of a mere lad; and it is of this lad, and what he did, that I wish to tell you.

5. When, in spite of all that the firemen could do, the building was wrapped in flames and smoke, till it seemed as if no human being could still remain in it, high up at a corner window on the upper story, three unfortunate men were seen stretching forth their hands.

6. To leap down on the pavement far below would be instant death. Go back they could not. Already the smoke and heat and fire were close upon them. Despair was in their faces. What could be done?

7. The firemen quickly brought ladders, but these were too short. The very longest of them would not reach half the distance. At last it seemed as if nothing could be done—as if these wretched men must surely perish.

8. But in the great crowd that stood gazing in dread and pity on the sight, was a coloured boy named Charley Wright, a shoeblack. To this lad came a *bright idea*: he acted on it; he saved these three men from a dreadful death.

9. Looking up, as all the rest were looking, Charley Wright saw something that set him thinking. He saw that just above the window where *these men were*, was a rope of wires, which was

fastened to the roof of the building. He saw that this rope ran across the street to the top of a telegraph pole on the other side. And he knew that if this rope could be cut at the top of the



pole, it would fall right across the window, so that the three men could reach it. This was the bright idea that came into Charley's mind.



10. No time was to be lost. In an instant he seized a fireman's wrench that lay on the stones near by, rushed across the street, and began to climb the tall, smooth telegraph pole.

11. To do this was no easy task in the wind and the snow; but by hard, fast, desperate climbing, Charley soon reached the cross-bars. And hard and fast he worked when he got there.

12. In a moment he had twisted the wire-rope off. Down it fell, right across the window! A great shout of joy went up from the crowd, as, one after another, the three men came down this strange fire-escape safe to the ground.

13. For the moment, the brave boy who had rescued them was forgotten. But only for the moment. It was not long before every one had heard of Charley Wright, and his quick wit and prompt act in the hour of need.

14. To this brave lad the American Humane Society voted a medal. Even across the ocean, people heard of him and praised him. From far-distant England came a gold medal, sent by the London Humane Society, on which were stamped the words: 'Presented to Charles Wright, for saving three lives, Jan. 31, 1882.' All honour to brave Charley Wright!

Jan'-u-ar-y

e-scape'

stretch'-ing

des'-per-ate

Beek'-man

per'-ished

pave'-ment

res'-cued

Tues'-day

ter'-ri-ble

col'-oured

hu-mane'

sud'-den-ly

un-for'-tu-nate

tel'-e-graph

hon'-our

struc'-ture, building.

in'-mates, the people living there.

prompt, very quick and ready.

de-spair', want of hope.

wrench, an instrument for turning iron screws.

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns : *Wood, storm, number, terror, courage, despair, wretch.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs : *Divide, build, do, remain, save, think, act, watch.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives : *New, human, desperate, distant, strange, prompt, active.*

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## A NARROW ESCAPE.

1. The ocean was very smooth, and the heat very great, and this made those on board the vessel so heavy and little inclined for work, that on the approach of evening an almost general desire was felt to bathe in the waters of the Congo. However, Johnson and I were held back from it by fear of sharks, many of which, and those very large, we had seen in our voyage.

2. Campbell alone was obstinately bent on going overboard, and no argument of ours could change his resolve. He dashed into the water, and had swum some distance from the vessel, when we on board saw an alligator making towards him from behind a rock that stood a short distance from the shore.

3. I thought that it was altogether impossible that he could escape, and I turned to Johnson to know how we should act. He instantly seized a loaded carbine, to shoot the poor fellow ere he fell into the jaws of the monster. I did not, however, consent to this, but waited the event with horror. Although all attempts at rescue seemed useless, I was willing to do *all in my power*. I ordered the boat to be

hoisted out, and we fired two shots at the approaching alligator, but without effect, for they glided over his scaly covering like hailstones on the roof of a house; and the progress of the creature was by no means impeded.

4. The reports of the gun, and the noise of the negroes from the sloop, soon made Campbell acquainted with his danger; he saw the creature making towards him, and with all the strength and skill he was master of, made for the shore.

5. And now we witnessed a scene beyond the power of any pen perfectly to describe. On approaching within a very short distance of some canes and shrubs that covered the bank, and while still closely pursued by the alligator, a large and fierce tiger sprang towards him, at the instant the jaws of his first enemy were opened to devour him.

6. The tiger, anxious to cheat the alligator of its prey, sprang too far forward, and fell into the jaws of the monster. A fearful conflict then began. The water was coloured with the blood of the tiger, whose efforts to tear the scaly covering of the alligator were quite useless, while the latter had also the advantage of keeping his enemy under water. In this way, the victory was easily gained, for the tiger was soon drowned. They both sank to the bottom, and we saw no more of the alligator.

7. Campbell was picked up and instantly brought back to the vessel. He spoke not while in the boat; but the moment he leaped on the deck, he fell

on his knees, and returned thanks to the Providence which had protected him.

eve'-ning	re-solve'	hor'-ror	per'-fect-ly
gen'-er-al	al-to-geth'-er	hail'-stones	de-vour'
de-sire'	im-pos'-si-ble	crea'-ture	col'-oured
John'-son	e-scape'	ac-quaint'-ed	vic'-tor-y
Camp'-bell	seized	scene	Pro'-vi-dence

in-clined', willing ; disposed.

ap-proach', the coming near.

Con'-go, a large West African river.

voy'-age, passage by sea.

ob'-stin-ate-ly, firmly ; without yielding.

ar'-gu-ment, reason.

al'-li-ga-tor, a reptile of the crocodile family, common in America, living partly on land and partly in water.

car'-bine (or car'-a-bine), a short, light musket.

con-sent', agree to.

at-tempts', efforts.

res'-cue, the saving of some one from danger.

hoist'-ed, lifted up ; raised.

pro'-gress, advance ; course.

im-ped'-ed, hindered.

re-ports' of the gun, noises made by the firing of the gun.

wit'-nessed, saw.

pur-sued', chased.

con'-flict, fight ; struggle for the mastery.

pro-tect'-ed, taken care of ; kept from harm.

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns : *Monster, power, effect, noise, skill, victory, blood.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs : *Bathe, argue, create, acquaint, see, provide.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives : *Smooth, useless, excellent, active, curious, secure.*

4. Make **sentences** of your own, and use in each sentence one or more of the following words : *Pursue, protect, consent.*

## ALWAYS LEARNING.

1. Waste not your precious hours in play,  
Nought can recall life's morning ;  
The seed now sown will cheer your way ;  
The *wise* are always learning.

2. Nor think when all school-days are o'er,  
     You 've bid adieu to 'learning';  
 Life's deepest lessons are in store;  
     The *meek* are always learning.
  
3. When strong in hope, you first launch forth,  
     A name intent on earning,  
 Scorn not the voice of age or worth;  
     The *great* are always learning.
  
4. When right and wrong within you strive,  
     And passions fierce contending,  
 Oh, then you 'll know, how, while they live,  
     The *good* are always learning.

pas'-sions

fierce

pre'-cious, very valuable.

a-dieu', farewell.

in-tent', having the mind steadily  
bent upon a certain object.

con-tend'-ing, fighting or struggling.

## A N T S.

1. Ants are like bees in many things. As the bees form their hives or nests, so the ants make little towns or villages, which are called *ant-hills*. Each ant-hill contains a great number of ants; but these all belong to a single large family, and work for each other. There is no single queen to rule over them, as in the case of the bees; but each ant-hill contains a number of females, which have no other business than to lay eggs. The ordinary ants are called the *workers*, and they do all the hard work that is

required. They build the nest, provide food for the whole colony, and bring up the young.

2. The nest is generally built up of little pellets of earth, which the ants moisten and work together till they stick to one another. A great part of it is under ground, and consists of numerous chambers and galleries, which are as familiar to the ants as the streets and lanes of our towns, or the rooms and passages of our houses, are to ourselves.

3. Above ground there often rises a regular hill or dome, composed of earth, pieces of wood, bits of straw, dried leaves, and other small objects. There is always one opening or more into the nest, which the cautious inhabitants close up carefully every night, and open every morning, except on rainy days.

4. As soon as the sun rises, the life of the ant-hill begins, and all the workers at once set to work at their duties. Some of them issue forth on hunting expeditions, to see what they can bring to the nest in the shape of food. Others take up the helpless young ants in their jaws, and carry them outside to the top of the nest, in order that they may be warmed and strengthened by the rays of the sun. Others, again, stand as sentinels, that they may warn their companions if any danger approach the nest.

5. Ants will eat almost anything, but they are fondest of things containing sugar, or of the flesh of insects and small animals of any kind. Everybody has heard the old old story of the foresight of the ants in the way of collecting provisions for the winter, and how they make regular store-

houses which are filled with corn, and upon which they live during the cold season, when no other food can be got. This story is a very old one; but it is not true of the ants of England, or of ants in general.

6. Our English ants do not eat corn, and they sleep through the winter without requiring any food at all. It is quite true that we may often see ants running about carrying in their mouths little oval things, which look just like grains of wheat; but if we look more closely, we shall see that these things are really the young ants, which at one time of their lives are shut up in a yellowish skin or case, and are not unlike grains of corn.

7. When it was found out that our ants did not store up corn for the winter, people began to think that there was no truth in any of these old stories; but we know now that there are some ants in the south of Europe which really do collect grain, which they stow away for a winter provision. So the old story turns out to have some truth in it after all.

8. Some ants are great fighters, and are well furnished for war. They all have strong and powerful jaws, and their bite is sometimes poisonous; some of them, too, have stings. They defend themselves vigorously if their nest is attacked, or if they are interfered with. They sometimes also make war upon the nests of other ants; and, if they are victorious, they carry off the young ants that they find in the conquered nest, and bring them up as slaves. Several kinds of ants keep slaves in this way, and the slaves willingly work for their masters.

9. In some parts of the world, the ants are much larger than they are in our country. Our picture shows the houses which the termites build for themselves. Termites, properly speaking, are not ants, but as they resemble them so much, they are usually called white ants. They are found in India, in Africa, and in South America, and are about an inch in length. Their houses are eight, ten, or twelve feet in height; many of them, however, live in trees, in the clefts of which they make houses as large as a hogshead. In building a house, they usually begin



Nest of the Termite or White Ant.

by raising a little turret about a foot high, and then other similar turrets all round at a little distance from each other. Then they go on adding to their number, and widening their bases until they meet. They next fill up all the spaces between, and at



length connect all the different turrets together under one great dome.

vil'-la-ges

col'-on-y

in-hab'-i-tants

yel'-low-ish

con-tains'

nu'-mer-ous

strength'-ened

poi'-son-ous

or'-din-ar-y

cham'-bers

com-pan'-ions

at-tacked'

re-quired'

gal'-ler-ies

ap-proach'

con'-quered

pro-vide'

pass'-a-ges

reg'-u-lar

will'-ing-ly

pel'-lets, little balls.

dome, the top of some building  
shaped like a cup turned upside  
down.

com-posed', made up of.

cau'-tious, careful.

hunt-ing ex-pe-di'-tions, journeys  
in search of food.

stand as sen'-ti-nels, keep watch.

in'-sects, little animals like wasps  
or flies.

pro-vis'-ions, food.

de-fend', guard; keep from danger.

vig'-or-ous-ly, with force and  
activity.

in-ter-fere', meddled with.

vic-to'-ri-ous, successful in over-  
coming an enemy.

**EXERCISES.**—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *Queen, colony, earth, caution, duty, yellow, poison.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Rule, contain, provide, pass, warn, work, build, live.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Hard, different, familiar, regular, young, rapid.*

4. Make **sentences** of your own, and use in each sentence one or more of the following words: *Defend, interfere, victorious.*

## JOHN POUNDS, SHOEMAKER OF PORTSMOUTH.

1. John was a good-natured, kind-hearted fellow, and his mind was always running on some plan for the good of his neighbours and townsfolk. Like all other good and kind-hearted people, he got enough to do.

2. When a young man, John took upon himself the charge of the numerous children of his brother. One child was a feeble little boy with his feet turned inwards, and his knees, when he walked, always knocked against each other. John soon came to love this child so well, that he paid him as much attention, and gave him as much of his love, as he did to the pet birds hung all round his wall, which had before now been his only companions.

3. He was sorry to see the poor boy so little able to take care of himself, and so little able to play with the children of the neighbours. John set his busy brain a-working; and in a short time he had made a strange pair of boots, which could be so fastened as to keep the boy's legs in the right position. This worked very well, and the kind shoemaker was glad to see his little friend able to walk about and romp and play like the rest of the boys.

4. The next thing was to teach his nephew to read, and this he undertook also as a labour of love. After a time he thought the boy would learn much better if he had a companion. In this, no doubt, John was right, for a young person does not learn so much or so well alone, as he does when he has school-fellows about his own age. John therefore asked a poor neighbour to send him his children to be taught. More and more children were asked to come and learn without payment. John got so fond of his new work of teaching those poor children, that nothing but the smallness of his booth would have kept him from *having a larger number.*

5. His humble workshop was about six feet wide and eighteen feet long. In the middle of it he would sit on his stool, with his last or lapstone on his knee, and other tools by his side, going on with his work, and listening to and helping his scholars at the same time. Some of them were reading by his side; some writing from his dictation; some showing their sums;



others were seated around on forms or boxes, on the floor, or on the steps of a small staircase behind.

6. Although the master seemed to know where to look for each of his scholars, and to keep all under his eye and out of mischief, yet the room was so small, and so little like a school, that the scene appeared, to an observer from without, to be a mere crowd of children's heads and faces.

7. Owing to the small size of his room, John often found it necessary to choose a certain number, from among several candidates, for his free teaching. In these cases he always preferred and prided himself on taking in hand what he called 'the little black-guards,' and taming them. He has been seen to follow such children to the town quay, and hold out in his hand the bribe of a roasted potato to try to make them come to school. When the weather was warm, he caused them to take turns in sitting on the threshold of the front door, and on a little form on the outside, for the benefit of the fresh air.

8. John's ways of teaching were chiefly of his own finding out. He taught the children to read from hand-bills and any parts of old school-books which he could get. Slates and pencils were all he had for teaching writing, yet his scholars wrote wonderfully well; and in arithmetic, the rule of three and practice were taught and learned much better than we should have expected.

9. With the very young especially, John was particularly pleasant, kind, and good-natured. He would ask them the names of different parts of their body; make them spell the words, and then tell the uses of the parts. Taking a child's hand, he would say: 'What is this? Spell it.' Then slapping it, he would say: 'What do I do? Spell that.' So with the ear, and the act of pulling it; and in like manner with other things. He found it necessary to be stricter with them as they grew bigger and might have become noisy, but he never failed to make them all love and respect him. In this way some hundreds

of persons were indebted to him for all the education they ever had.

10. Thus kind-hearted John lived on till he was no longer young; but even in his old age he took as much delight as ever in children. Nothing pleased him more than to have a visit from a manly soldier or weather-beaten sailor, whom he no longer knew, but who had never forgotten what he had done for them while they were still boys. Tears of joy would start to the old man's eyes at the hearty hand-shake of his old scholars, and at their words of thanks and praise. So he lived contented and happy, the very pet of the poorer town children.

nu'-mer-ous	neph'-ew	po-ta'-to	e-spe'-ci-al-ly
at-ten'-tion	dic-ta'-tion	ben'-e-fit	par-tic'-u-lar-ly
com-pan'-ions	mis'-chief	ar-ith'-met-ic	ed-u-ca'-tion
po-si'-tion	ap-peared'	prac'-tice	chil'-dren

neigh'-bours, persons who reside close beside one another.

last, a wooden mould of the foot, on which boots and shoes are made.

lap'-stone, a stone for the lap, on which shoemakers beat leather.

con-tent'-ed, well pleased; satisfied.

ob-serv'-er, a person looking on.

ne'-cess-ar-y, needful.

can'-di-dates, persons who offer themselves for some situation.

pre-ferred', liked best.

quay, a place where ships are loaded

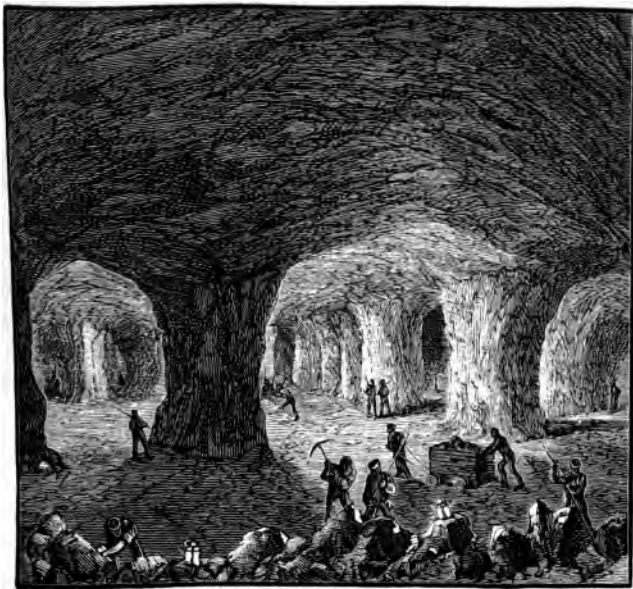
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**EXERCISES.**—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns : *Mind, people, number, mischief, benefit, delight, joy, heart.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs : *Attend, teach, appear, observe, educate, please, shake.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives : *Feeble, certain, friendly, small, necessary, happy, wretched.*





Interior of Salt Mine near Cracow.

## SALT.

1. Common salt is a necessary of life, as much as bread or water is. It is found in the blood; and the human body could not exist in a state of health without it. Our supply of this most useful article comes from three sources.

2. It comes from mines, from salt springs, and from the ocean. Salt is dug out of mines in the form of rock-salt; it is obtained from wells or springs in the form of brine; and it is manufactured from sea-water by the aid of evaporation.

3. Rock-salt is found in large quantities in Cheshire, especially at Northwich. It is also obtained from Salzburg in Germany, from Cracow in Poland, from India, and many other parts.

4. The largest salt-mine in the world is that near Cracow. It contains a bed of rock-salt 460 miles long, 20 broad, and nearly 1200 feet thick. This mine has been worked for many generations, and the underground passages are believed to be now more than 400 miles in extent.

5. Rock-salt is always to some extent impure. It is therefore dissolved in water, and the insoluble matters that are mixed with it fall to the bottom. The brine is then drawn off and evaporated by artificial heat in large iron pans.

6. As a large surface is exposed, the evaporation is generally very rapid. When the evaporation is rapid, the crystals are small, and we have fine table-salt; when the heat is more gentle, the salt is coarser, and is good for curing meat and fish. But when the evaporation is very slow, large crystals are formed, which go by the name of bay salt.

7. But the ocean is the great source of our supplies of salt—its great natural storehouse. If the waters of the ocean were dried up, and the salt left, the bed of the ocean would be covered with a layer of salt more than 250 feet thick. Put in another way, there is salt enough in the ocean to cover the whole continent of South America with a layer of salt of the thickness of one mile.

8. When salt is prepared from sea-water, the water

is run into brine-pits or shallow square pools, which are dug on the shore for the purpose. Then it is evaporated by the sun's rays; and the salt thus obtained is afterwards brought, by the application of heat, to the required fineness.

9. Oddly enough, the two opposite powers of heat and cold are both employed in the manufacture of salt. It is generally known that when sea-water is frozen, the salt is kept out in the process of freezing; hence ice is always fresh. In the same way, in the process of evaporation, the salts are also excluded; and hence rain-water is always fresh.

10. The Russians on the north shores of the Caspian Sea employ the two powers of fire and frost to make salt for themselves. They leave the sea-water all night in the shallow pits, and a sheet of ice is formed. This ice is fresh, and is thrown away. In the daytime, the sun beats upon the brine, and carries off by evaporation a large part of the remaining water, and the thick brine that is left is easily and quickly treated by the action of fire.

11. In very hot countries, salt is a luxury—the same kind of luxury that sugar and sweetmeats are in our climate. In the heart of Africa, the little children suck with eagerness and delight little pieces of rock-salt; and, in some parts of that continent, a handful of salt will purchase a slave. The water of the Great Salt Lake in North America contains more than twenty per cent. of salt. It is therefore so heavy that a swimmer cannot sink in it; and the inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City are said to salt their



pork by immersing the barrels for a certain time in the waters of the lake.

12. Salt is used in every country of the world. The want of it, especially in hot countries, would be very injurious to health. Under the ancient laws of Holland, the most grievous criminals were condemned to be fed on bread made without salt—as the severest punishment that could be inflicted on them.

pass'-a-ges	crys'-tals	op'-pos-ite	oil'-mate
ex-posed'	con'-tin-ent	em'-ployed'	pur'-chase
ne'-cess-ar-y of life, something that cannot be done without.		ap-pli-ca'-tion, the act of using or applying.	
brine, water containing a great deal of salt.		ex-clud'-ed, kept out.	
man-u-fac'-tured, made; extracted.		Cas'-pi-an Sea, a large inland sea or salt lake between Europe and Asia.	
e-vap-or-a'-tion, the act of flying off in the form of vapour or steam.		lux'-u-ry, a delicious food or drink to which we are not accustomed.	
gen-er-a'-tions, during the lifetime of many people.		im-mers'-ing, dipping or plunging.	
ex-tent', size; space occupied.		in-jur'-ious, hurtful.	
dis-solved', melted.		an'-cient, old; belonging to former times.	
in-sol'-u-ble, that cannot be melted or dissolved.		most griev'-ous crim'-in-als, the people guilty of the worst crimes.	
ar-ti-fi'-ci-al, made by human skill or labour.		con-demned', sentenced to be punished.	
lay'-er, bed; covering.			
pre-pared', made ready.			
		in-flict'-ed, laid upon.	

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns : *Blood, health, ocean, extent, injury, grief.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs : *Exist, manufacture, cover, oppose, act, swim, punish.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives : *Human, impure, rapid, gentle, severe, certain.*

4. Make **sentences** of your own, and use in each sentence one or more of the following words : *Dissolve, prepare, ancient, injurious.*



### WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE.

1. Woodman, spare that tree !  
     Touch not a single bough !  
 In youth it sheltered me,  
     And I 'll protect it now.  
 'Twas my forefather's hand  
     That placed it near his cot ;  
 There, woodman, let it stand—  
     Thy *axe shall* harm it not !

2. That old familiar tree,  
 Whose glory and renown  
 Are spread o'er land and sea,  
 And wouldst thou hew it down?  
 Woodman, forbear thy stroke!  
 Cut not its earth-bound ties;  
 Oh, spare that aged oak,  
 Now towering to the skies.
3. My heart-strings round thee cling  
 Close as thy bark, old friend!  
 Here shall the wild-bird sing,  
 And still thy branches bend.  
 Old tree, the storm still brave!  
 And, woodman, leave the spot;  
 While I've a hand to save,  
 Thy axe shall harm it not.

sin'-gle

shel'-tered

fa-mil'-iar

re-nown'

spare, do not touch; save.

bough, branch.

pro-tect', keep from harm.

for-bear', to hold back from doing something.

## THE FIVE-SHILLING PIECE.

1. Mr Thomson, the head of a large banking firm in London, was seated in his back parlour one day, and gloomily watched his clerks pay away large sums of money. At that time, people had begun to be uneasy about their money, there had been so many failures amongst business men. This caused a 'run upon the bank;' that is to say, those who

had money deposited there, were flocking into the bank to draw it out again.

2. Presently the door opened, and a stranger was shown in, who, after gazing for a moment at the banker, coolly drew a chair, and at once said : ' You



will pardon me, sir, for asking a strange question ; but I have heard that you have a run on your bank.'

3. ' Well ? ' ' Is it true ? ' ' Really, sir, I must decline replying to your strange question. If,

however, you have any money in the bank, you had better at once draw it out, and so satisfy yourself: our cashier will instantly pay you;’ and the banker rose, as a hint for the stranger to withdraw.

4. ‘Far from it, sir: I have not one sixpence in your hands.’ ‘Then may I ask what is your business here?’ ‘I wished to know if a small sum would aid you at this moment?’ ‘Why do you ask the question?’ ‘Because, if it would, I should gladly pay in a little money.’ The banker stared at the stranger in surprise. ‘You seem surprised: you don’t know my person or my motive. I’ll at once explain. Do you recollect, some twenty years ago, when you resided in Essex?’ ‘Perfectly.’

5. ‘Well, then, sir, perhaps you have not forgotten the turnpike gate through which you passed daily? My father kept that gate, and was often honoured by a few minutes’ chat with you. One Christmas morning my father was sick, and I attended the toll-bar. On that day you passed through, and I opened the gate for you. Do you recollect it, sir?’ ‘Not I, my friend.’

6. ‘Well, sir, when I threw open the gate for you, I wished you a happy Christmas, as I considered myself in duty bound to do. “Thank you, my lad,” you replied—“thank you; and the same to you: here is a trifle to make it so;” and you threw me a five-shilling piece. It was the first money I ever possessed; and never shall I forget my joy on receiving it, or your kind smile in bestowing it. I long kept it, and as I grew up, added a little to it, till I

was able to rent a toll myself. You left that part of the country, and I lost sight of you.

7. 'Yearly, however, I have been getting on; your present brought good-fortune with it. I am now comparatively rich, and to you I consider I owe all. So this morning, hearing that there was a run on your bank, I collected all my money, and have brought it to put in your bank, in case it can be of any use; here it is, sir;' and he handed a bundle of bank-notes to the agitated banker. 'In a few days I'll call again;' and snatching up his hat, the stranger, throwing down his card, walked out of the room.

8. Mr Thomson undid the roll: it contained thirty thousand pounds! His firm did not need the money; but the motive which prompted the stranger to bring it was so noble, that the banker was deeply moved. The firm with which Mr Thomson was connected, continued to be the first in London; while the thirty thousand pounds of the stranger grew in their hands until the sum became a hundred thousand pounds.

Es'-sex  
hon'-oured

Christ'-mas  
con-sid'-er

snatch'-ing  
con-tained'

con-nect'-ed  
con-tin'-ued

firm, the name applied to a house  
of business.

de-pos'-it-ed, paid in.

sat'-is-fy, to make sure about a  
thing; convince.

cash'-ier, the person in charge of  
money.

re-col-lect', call to mind.

turn'-pike gate, a gate set across a  
road to stop travellers and

carriages till toll is paid for  
keeping the road in repair.

at-tend'-ed, looked after.

pos-sessed', had as one's own.

be-stow'-ing, giving.

com-par'-a-tive-ly rich, rich as com-  
pared with what he once was,  
or as compared with other  
people.

ag'-i-tat-ed, excited; troubled.

prompt'-ed, moved to do something.

**EXERCISES.**—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *Day, gloom, ease, moment, pardon, friend.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Pay, open, move, pass, possess, grow, see.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Strange, sick, able, present, brilliant.*

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### ROBINSON CRUSOE ATTACKED BY WOLVES.

1. We had one dangerous place to pass, where, our guide told us, if there were any more wolves in the

country, we should find them; and this was in a small plain, surrounded with woods on every side, and a long, narrow defile or lane, which we were to pass to get through the wood, and then we should come to the village where we were to lodge.

2. It was within half an hour of sunset when we entered the first wood, and a little after sunset when we came into the plain. We met with nothing in the first wood, except that, in a little plain within the wood, we saw five great wolves cross the road, full speed one after another, as if they had been in chase of some prey, and had it in view; they took no notice of us, and were gone and out of our sight in a few moments.

3. We kept our arms ready, and our eyes about us, but we saw no more wolves till we came through that wood and entered the plain. As soon as we came into the plain, we had occasion enough to look about us; the first object we met with was a dead horse—that is to say, a poor horse which the wolves had killed, and there were at least a dozen of them around him.

4. We did not think fit to disturb them at their feast, neither did they take much notice of us. We were not gone half over the plain, when we began to hear the wolves howl in the wood on our left in a frightful manner. The night was coming on, and the light began to be dusky.

5. On a sudden, we saw two or three troops of wolves, one on our left, one behind us, and one on our front; so that we seemed to be surrounded by



them. However, as they did not attack us, we kept our way forward as fast as we could make our horses go, which, the way being very rough, was only a good trot; and in this manner we came in view of a path leading through the wood through which we were to pass; but we were greatly surprised when coming nearer the lane or pass; we saw a great number of wolves standing just at the entrance.

6. This filled us with horror, and we did not know what course to take; but the creatures soon let us know what they sought, for they gathered about us presently in hopes of prey, and I truly believe there were three hundred of them.

7. It happened very much to our advantage, that at the entrance into the wood, but a little way from it, there lay some large trees, which had been cut down the summer before. I drew my little troop in among those trees, and placing ourselves in a line, behind one long tree, I advised them all to dismount, and keeping that tree before us for a breastwork, to stand in a triangle, or three fronts, having our horses in the centre.

8. We did so, and it was well we did; for there never was a more furious charge than the creatures made upon us in the place; they came on us with a growling kind of noise, and mounted the tree in front of us, as if they were only rushing upon their prey.

9. This anger of theirs, it seems, was chiefly caused by their seeing our horses behind us, for they were the prey they aimed at. We took our aim so

sure, that indeed we killed several of the wolves at the first volley.

10. When we had fired our second volley, we thought they stopped a little, and I hoped they would have gone off; but it was only a moment, for others came forward again. So we fired two volleys of our pistols, and I believe in these four firings we had killed seventeen or eighteen of them, and lamed twice as many; yet they came on again.

11. I was unwilling to spend our last shot too hastily, so I called my servant, and giving him a horn of powder, I bade him lay a large train all along the piece of timber. He did so, and had just time to get away, when the wolves came up to it, and some had got up upon it, when I, snapping an uncharged pistol close to the powder, set it on fire.

12. Those that were upon the timber were scorched with it, and six or seven of them fell, or rather jumped in among us with the fright of the fire. We killed these in an instant, and the rest were so frightened with the light, which the night—for it was now almost dark—made more terrible, that they drew back a little.

13. Immediately I ordered our last pistol to be fired off in a single volley, and after that we gave a shout terrible enough to frighten almost anything. Upon this the wolves turned tail, and we sprang over the beam and attacked nearly twenty lame ones, which we found struggling on the ground. The crying and howling which they made was better understood by the rest of the wolves, and did more

to drive them off than all our yelling had. So they all fled and left us.

14. We had, from first to last, killed about three-score of them; and had it been daylight, we **would** have killed many more. The field of battle being thus cleared, we went forward again, for we **had** still almost a league to go. We heard the **hungry** creatures howl and yell in the woods as we **went**, several times; and sometimes we fancied we **saw** some of them, but the snow dazzling our eyes, **we** were not certain; so in about an hour more we **came** to the village where we were to lodge for the night.

dan'-gerous	fright'-ful	ad'-vised'	ter'-ri-ble
guide	at-tack'	cen'-tre	im-me'-di-ate-ly
sur-round'-ed	sur-prised'	fu'-ri-ous	sin'-gle
de-file'	be-lieve'	growl'-ing	crea'-tures
vil'-lage	hap'-pened	tim'-ber	dazz'-ling

course, way; path.

ad-van'-tage, gain or benefit.

dis-mount', to come down from a horse.

tri-an'-gle, a figure with three angles and three sides.

vol'-ley, several firearms going off at one time.

scorched, slightly burnt on the outside.

league, about three miles.

**EXERCISES.**—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *Hour, notice, fright, horror, advantage, centre.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Lodge, enter, think, disturb, drive, manufacture.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Ready, sudden, excellent, certain, grand, silent.*





Papyrus.

## PAPER.

1. Paper is one of the most beautiful and most useful of all the inventions that have ever come out of the mind of man. In olden times, people had no paper; and they were obliged to employ all kinds of things to write upon.

2 Sometimes they scratched their letters with a sharp instrument upon a piece of board covered with wax; but the misfortune of this was, that things written in this way could not be kept for long without being rubbed out. At other times they wrote

what they wanted upon soft clay, which was afterwards baked into bricks or tiles.

3. These written bricks were able to be kept without injury for almost any length of time; but then they took up so much room, that only a king was able to spend money in making a library of this large and unwieldy kind. The old Egyptians used to write with a sort of ink upon flattened strips taken from the pith of a gigantic reed called papyrus (from which name our word paper is derived); and some nations even at the present day write upon the broad leaves of the palm-tree or the smooth bark of the birch.

4. The Chinese seem to have known how to make paper for about two thousand years; but up to about six or seven hundred years ago, the few people who could write in Europe, used the prepared skins of sheep and calves instead of paper. These substances are known as 'parchment' and 'vellum,' and are still used for some special kinds of writing, because they do not tear so easily as paper, and can therefore be kept for a long time without much chance of injury.

5. There are a very great many things out of which paper can be manufactured; but the best kinds are made from linen rags. The rags are first thoroughly boiled and washed, till they are rendered quite soft, and every speck of dirt is removed from them. They are then put into a kind of machine, where they are torn into very little bits.

6. Next they are bleached, so that they become

white, and then they are placed in another machine, which tears them into still smaller bits, till they are brought into the condition of a fine paste or *pulp*. The next operation is to spread out this pulp upon an instrument formed of fine wire gauze or netting. Through the holes in this gauze the water drains away, and the pulp formed out of the rags is left as a thin sheet.

7. It is then pressed and dried, and in this condition it forms blotting-paper. It cannot, however, be as yet written or printed upon; and, in order to render it fit for these purposes, it has to undergo some additional processes. It is soaked in water containing a little glue, and then dried and again pressed by being passed between iron rollers. If it be wished to give the paper a fine glaze, it is passed between polished rollers which are kept quite hot.

8. Our best writing-papers are made from linen rags by the process mentioned above; but the commoner sorts of paper, such as those used for the printing of newspapers, are made from straw, or from the stems of a kind of grass called 'esparto grass,' which grows in Spain and the north of Africa.

9. Formerly, paper-making was carried on by hand, and it was not possible to produce sheets of paper of any great size. At the present day, paper is manufactured chiefly by very intricate and beautiful machines, by means of which, sheets of paper of four or five feet in width, and of a length which may extend to miles, can easily be produced.

10. One of these machines can readily turn out every day a sheet of paper four feet and a half in width, and four miles in length; and it is calculated that all the paper-mills of Britain, put together, produce between three and four thousand miles of paper every day. Altogether, it would seem that Britain produces about three hundred thousand tons of paper every year; and it is a wonderful thing to reflect that the greater part of this enormous quantity of paper is used in recording in ink the thoughts and sayings and doings of our fellow-men.

beau'ti-ful	pap-y'-rus	spe'cial	ad-di'tion-al
o-blige'd	Chi-nese'	lin'-en	es-par'-to
em-ploy'	pre-pared'	thor'-ough-ly	pos'-si-ble
scratched	sub'-stan-ces	ren'-dered	pro-duce'
in'-stru-ment	parch'-ment	ma-chine'	Bri'-tain
li'-bra-ry	vel'-lum	gauze	al-to-geth'er
in-ven'tions, things found out and made for the first time.		op-er-a'tion, work; process.	
E-gyp'ti-ans, the people who live in Egypt.		in'tri-cate, having a great many different parts.	
gi-gan'tic, very large.		cal'cu-lat-ed, found out by reckoning up.	
man-u-fac-tured, made from the raw materials.		e-nor'-mous, very great.	
bleached, made white and clean.		re-cord'-ing, preserving in a written or printed form.	

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *Beauty, mind, instrument, giant, nation.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Invent, employ, injure, extend, reflect, think.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Able, broad, smooth, wide, soft, strong.*

4. Make **sentences** of your own, and use in each sentence one or more of the following words: *Enormous, gigantic, calculate.*

## THE BETTER LAND.

1. 'I hear thee speak of the better land ;  
 Thou call'st its children a happy band ;  
 Mother ! oh, where is that radiant shore ?—  
 Shall we not seek it, and weep no more ?  
 Is it where the flower of the orange blows,  
 And the fireflies dance through the myrtle boughs ?'  
 'Not there, not there, my child !'
  
2. 'Is it where the feathery palm-trees rise,  
 And the date grows ripe under sunny skies ?  
 Or 'midst the green islands of glittering seas,  
 Where fragrant forests perfume the breeze,  
 And strange, bright birds, on their starry wings,  
 Bear the rich hues of all glorious things ?'  
 'Not there, not there, my child !'
  
3. 'Is it far away in some region old,  
 Where the rivers wander o'er sands of gold,  
 Where the burning rays of the ruby shine,  
 And the diamond lights up the secret mine,  
 And the pearl gleams forth from the coral strand ;  
 Is it there, sweet mother, that better land ?'  
 'Not there, not there, my child !'
  
4. 'Eye hath not seen it, my gentle boy !  
 Ear hath not heard its deep songs of joy ;  
 Dreams cannot picture a world so fair—  
 Sorrow and *death* may not enter there :



Time doth not breathe on its fadeless bloom,  
 For beyond the clouds, and beyond the tomb,  
 It is there, it is there, my child !'

ra'-di-ant, very bright.

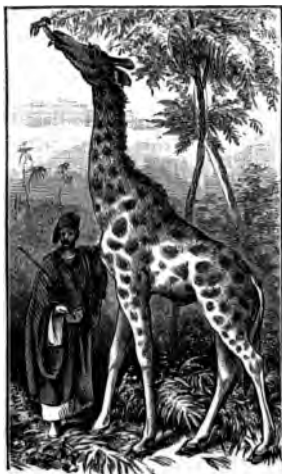
myr'-tle, an evergreen shrub bearing small pale flowers.

fra'-grant, having a sweet smell.

per-fume', to give forth a sweet smell.

cor'-al strand, the shore of the sea, where the red coral, used as an ornament, is found.

## THE GIRAFFE, OR CAMELOPARD.



Giraffe.

1. The giraffe is a native of Africa. It is of singular shape and size, and bears some resemblance both to the camel and the deer. The mouth is small ; the eyes are full and brilliant ; the tongue is rough, very long, and ending in a point. The neck is long and slender, and, from the shoulder to the top of the head, it measures between seven and eight feet ; from the ground to the top of the shoulder is commonly ten or eleven feet ; so that the height of a full-grown giraffe is seventeen or eighteen feet.

2. The hair is of a deep brown colour in the male, and of a light or yellowish brown in the female. The

skin is beautifully diversified with white spots. Giraffes have short blunt horns, and hoofs like those of the ox. In their wild state, they feed on the leaves of a gum-bearing tree peculiar to warm climates.

3. The giraffe, like the horse and other hoofed animals, defends itself by kicking; and its hinder limbs are so light, and its blows so rapid, that the eye cannot follow them. They are sufficient for its defence against the lion. It never employs its horns in resisting the attack of an enemy. Its disposition is gentle, and it flees to its native forest upon the least alarm.

4. Le Vaillant, the celebrated French traveller and naturalist, was the first who gave us any exact account of the form and habits of the giraffe. While he was travelling in South Africa, he happened one day to discover a hut covered with the skin of one of those animals; and learned, to his surprise, that he was now in a part of the country where the creature was found. He could not rest contented until he had seen the animal alive, and had secured a specimen.

5. Having on several days obtained sight of some of them, he, with his attendants, on horseback and accompanied by dogs, gave chase; but they baffled all pursuit. 'The next day,' says he, 'by sunrise, I was in pursuit of game, in the hope of obtaining some provisions for my men. After several hours' fatigue, we saw, at the turn of a hill, seven giraffes, which my pack of dogs instantly pursued. Six of

them went off together; but the seventh, cut off by my dogs, took another way.

6. 'I followed the single one at full speed; but, in spite of the efforts of my horse, she got so much ahead of me, that, in turning a little hill, I lost sight of her altogether, and I gave up the pursuit. My dogs, however, were not so easily exhausted. They were soon so close upon her that she was obliged to stop and defend herself. From the noise they made, I conjectured that they had got the animal into a corner, and I again pushed forward.

7. 'I had scarcely got round the hill, when I perceived her surrounded by the dogs, and endeavouring to drive them away by heavy kicks. In a moment I was on my feet, and a shot from my carbine brought her to the earth. I was delighted with my victory, which enabled me to add to the riches of natural history. I was now able, also, to destroy the romance which attached to this animal, and to establish the truth of its existence.'

gi-raffe'	cli'-mates	ac-com'-pan-ied	vic'-to-ry
cam-el'-o-pard	de-fends'	pro-vis'-ions	ro-mance'
sin'-gu-lar	at-tack'	fa-tigue'	at-tached'
beau'-ti-ful-ly	trav'-el-ler	o-blighed'	e-stab'-lish
pe-cu'-li-ar	se-cured'	de-light'-ed	ex-ist'-ence

re-sem'-blance, likeness.

di-ver'-si-fied, varied in form or appearance.

suf-fi'-cient, enough, equal to.

re-sist'-ing, striving against.

cel'-e-brat-ed, noted; well known.

nat'-u-ral-ist, one who is fond of the study of nature, especially animals.

spec'-i-men, a sample; a portion of anything to show the quality.

at-tend'-ants, servants and followers.

pur-suit', chase.

ex-haust'-ed, tired out.

con-jec'-tured, imagined.

en-deav'-our-ing, trying.

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns : *Shape, defence, noise, victory, romance, winter.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs : *Resemble, defend, resist, attend, pursue, establish.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives : *Brilliant, full, high, deep, secure, cruel, accurate.*

4. Make **sentences** of your own, and use in each sentence one or more of the following words : *Resemblance, specimen, endeavour.*

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### THE KING AND THE GOOSE-HERD.

1. One hot summer day, Maximilian, king of Bavaria, dressed in very plain clothes, went out to walk alone in the fine park which surrounds his castle of Legernsee. After walking a while, he sat down, took a volume from his pocket, and began to read.

2. The sultriness of the air and the stillness of the place soon caused him to drop into a doze. He did not sleep long, however, and on waking, he continued his walk, but forgot his book.

3. He had gone some distance before he missed the volume. He did not wish to lose a book he valued, neither did he wish to retrace his steps; so he looked around for some one whom he could send to find it.

4. The only person he could see was a boy tending a large flock of geese. The monarch went to him and said: 'My lad, do you think you could find a book which I left on a bench near the castle? I will give you two florins if you bring it to me.'

5. The boy, who had never before seen the king, cast a very doubting look on the corpulent gentleman who made him so surprising an offer, and turned away, saying: 'I am not so stupid as you take me to



be.' 'Why do you think I consider you stupid?' asked the monarch.

6. 'Because you offer me two florins for so trifling a service. So much money cannot be earned so easily,' was the sturdy reply. 'But see, here are the two florins. Take them, and bring me the book,' said the king.

7. The herd-boy's eyes sparkled as he held in his hand a sum of money nearly equal to his entire summer's wages; and yet he hesitated. 'How now!' cried the king; 'why don't you set off at once?'

8. 'I would be pleased to do so, but I dare not,' said the boy; 'for if the villagers learn that I have left the geese, they will turn me off; and how shall I earn my bread then?' 'Simpleton!' exclaimed the king, 'I will herd the geese till you return.'

9. 'You!' cried the boy; 'you would make a pretty goose-herd; you are much too stout and stiff. Suppose they should break away from you, and get into the rich meadows yonder; I should have more trespass money to pay than I can earn in a year.'

10. The king suppressed his laughter, and again addressed the boy: 'Don't you believe I can manage geese as easily as I can manage men? I have plenty of *them* to control.'

11. 'You!' again cried the boy, sneeringly, surveying the monarch from head to foot. 'But, even if you can, I can tell you men are much more easily managed than geese.'

12. 'It may be so,' said the king. 'But come, bring me the book. I'll be responsible for the geese, and pay all the damages, if any there be.'

13. This decided the matter. After requiring the king to pay special attention to a stately gander, the boy placed the whip in his hand, and started on his errand.

14. The geese soon discovered that the whip was

no longer in the hands of their accustomed prompt and vigilant commander. The rebellious old gander stretched out his long neck, flapped his wings, and gave two or three shrill screams.

15. The whole flock rose at once into the air, and flew screaming to the rich meadows near the lake, over which they spread in all directions. It was in vain that the king cried 'Halt!' and tried to crack the whip at them; he only increased their speed, and threw himself into a profuse perspiration.

16. Meanwhile, the boy had found the book, and had nearly returned to the king, when he heard the geese, and saw them flying in the direction of the forbidden meadows. 'There!' cried he; 'I knew how it would be. Did I not say from the first that you could not manage geese? You must help me to get them back, that you must.'

17. With great difficulty, the boy, assisted by the king, got the geese back to their allotted patch of ground. He then scolded the king for his awkwardness, and ended by saying: 'Never shall any one get my whip from me again, or tempt me to leave my geese—no, not the king himself.'

18. 'You are quite right there,' said the good-natured Maximilian, bursting into a laugh; 'he understands goose-herding quite as well as I do.' 'And you laugh at it, too,' grumbled the offended boy. 'Well, look you now,' said the monarch; 'I am the king.'

19. 'You!' once more exclaimed the indignant boy. 'I am not such a fool as to believe that—not I. So

take your book and be gone.' The king quietly took up the volume, saying, as he handed four more florins to the astonished boy: 'I give you my word, I'll never undertake to herd geese again.'

20. The boy fixed his eyes on the mysterious giver of such unusual bounty; then added: 'You are a kind gentleman, whoever you may be; but you will never make a good goose-herd.'

Max-i-mil'i-an sim'ple-ton  
Le-gern'-see sneer'-ing-ly  
flor-ins spe'-cial  
sur-pris'-ing at-ten'-tion

er'-rand of-fend'-ed  
dis-cov'-ered as-ton'-ished  
ac-cus'-tomed mys-te'-ri-ous  
com-mand'-er un-us'-u-al

Ba-va'-ri-a, a state of the German empire.

vol'-ume, a book.

sul'-tri-ness, great heat.

mon'-arch, king.

cor'-pu-lent, very fat.

hes'-i-tat-ed, paused for a moment.

ex-claim'-ed, cried out.

tres'-pass mon'-ey, money paid for entering unlawfully upon the land of another.

sup-pressed', kept down.

ad-dressed', spoke to.

con-trol', to keep in order.

sur-vey'-ing, looking over; viewing.

re-spon'-si-ble, liable to be called upon to answer for something.

dam'-a-ges, injury done.

de-cid'-ed, settled.

prompt, very ready and active.

vig'-i-lant, watchful.

re-bell'-ious, taking its own way; resisting authority.

in-creased', quickened.

pro-fuse', very great.

per-spi-ra'-tion, sweat.

al-lot'-ted, specially set apart.

in-dig'-nant, angry at some mean or unjust action.

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *Service, ease, state, speed, fool, air.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Clothe, trace, serve, manage, survey, allot, believe, astonish.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Distant, corpulent, stupid, vigilant, indignant.*

4. Make **sentences** of your own, and use in each sentence one or more of the following words: *Exclaim, control, vigilant.*



## THE TURKEY.



1. Although the name *turkey* has now become so common, it is not that which the bird ought to be called by. The name was at first given to it from the belief that it came from the country of the same name. Had it been a native of Turkey, this fine bird must have been well known

to the ancients ; but they seem to have been ignorant of its existence. It is certain, however, that the turkey is really a native of North America, and was not brought to Europe till about the beginning of the sixteenth century. In the great forests of North America, wild turkeys are still found in considerable numbers, and they are a kind of game very eagerly sought after by sportsmen.

2. The turkey is naturally a ground-loving bird, feeding on seeds, berries, or herbage, and showing a great liking for beech-nuts and corn of all kinds. It runs with great speed, and seldom uses its wings when it can escape by running. It is, however, a very fair flier, when one considers the great size and weight of its body and the smallness of its wings.

3. When journeying from one place to another, if the turkeys come to a wide river which they have to cross, they generally wait a day or two, as if trying to make up their minds, or perhaps to gather all their strength for the attempt. Their leader gives a single *cluck*, then, with a great whirring of wings, they all set off together for the opposite shore. The older and stronger birds generally succeed in crossing without much difficulty; but some of the younger and weaker ones usually fall into the water. In that case, they bring their wings close to their bodies, spread out their tails, and strike out their feet with great vigour, and mostly manage to get across too, though they are not water-birds, and have not webbed toes, like the swans, geese, and ducks.

4. Turkeys pass the night, or 'roost' as it is called, in trees, a number generally grouping together for this purpose. Whilst quietly sleeping, each on its own perch, they are often carried off by the great horned owl, or struck down by the paw of the cat-like lynx. Their most deadly enemy, and one whom they have most cause to fear, is man.

5. They seem to be to some extent stupefied whilst roosting, for they can be shot down one after the other without taking the alarm. Great numbers are killed in this way on misty moonlight nights, when the sportsman can make his way quietly and without being seen under the trees where they lodge, and see the bodies of his game clearly marked against the sky. Many are also caught by ingeni-

ously contrived traps, for the wild turkey is capital eating, and is diligently sought after.

6. The tame turkey is very like the wild one, but somewhat smaller. The males have the head and neck bare, and under the latter are red fleshy wattles somewhat like the puffings on a lady's dress.

7. A full-grown male turkey is a bird that we must be careful not to offend, for his bite is often very severe. He is far from good-tempered, and has a habit of attacking those who come near or who interfere with him, with considerable vigour and in an unpleasantly spiteful manner. The turkey is principally kept as a domestic bird for food, its flesh being white, very delicate, and well flavoured.

be-lief	ea'-ger-ly	op'-pos-ite	cap'-i-tal
ex-ist'-ence	jour'-ney-ing	lynx	dil'-i-gent-ly
Eu'-rope	strength	stu'-pe-fied	un'-pleas'-ant-ly
be-gin'-ning	at-tempt'	moon'-light	prin'-ci-pal-ly
Tur'-key, a large country in the south-east of Europe.		con-trived', made; planned.	
an'-cients, the people who lived long ago.		at-tack'-ing, falling upon in a violent manner.	
ig'-no-rant, not knowing anything of the matter.		in-ter-fere', meddle with.	
cen'-tu-ry, a hundred years.		vig'-our, force and activity.	
herb'-age, grass or other green food for beasts.		do-mes'-tic, belonging to the house or home.	
herb'-age, grass or other green food for beasts.		del'-i-cate, fine and pleasant to the taste.	
in-g'e-ni-ous-ly, cleverly; skilfully.		well fla'-voured, having a nice taste.	

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *America, Europe, number, speed, mind, vigour, lady, care.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Believe, exist, weigh, wait, succeed, strike, offend.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Ignorant, certain, wild, eager, fair, strong, diligent.*

4. Make **sentences** of your own, and use in each sentence one or more of the following words: *Ancients, ignorant, contrive, century.*

## POLITENESS AND GENTLENESS.

1. How pleasant it is to live with those who are always kind, and cheerful, and obliging! Such persons seem to carry a perpetual sunshine about with them; wherever they go, they make smiling faces and happy, grateful hearts.

2. Should we not all be anxious to learn thus to diffuse happiness among our friends and acquaintances? The secret of this is, to think of others more than we do of ourselves. True politeness springs from a kind and loving heart. The true lady and gentleman are those who are kind and courteous to every one they meet. Thus the poorest man can be a true gentleman, and the poorest woman a true lady.

3. Two boys once applied for a place in a merchant's office. One was older than the other, and had some experience in business. He was a rich man's son, and well dressed. The other boy was the son of a poor widow; his clothes were plain and threadbare, but clean, and his face had a quiet honest look that won the confidence of everybody. The elder lad, the rich man's son, would no doubt have got the situation, but for a little incident that occurred at the time the application was made.

4. The two boys came forward together to the merchant's door. The gentleman was on the doorstep as they came near. Just at that time, a poor shivering child with four pennies in her hand crossed

the street ; but she slipped on the side-walk, and falling among the half-melted snow, lost all her money. The elder boy laughed loudly as he saw the child's misfortune ; the water was dripping from her ragged clothes, and she cried bitterly as she looked for her lost pennies.

5. But Willie, the younger boy, ran to her side, and helped her. He found two of her pennies amongst the snow ; the others had dropped into a dirty pool beside the pavement. Willie rolled up his sleeve, and plunged his hand down into the dirty pool, to search for the lost pennies. He found one of them, and handed it to the little girl, saying :

6. ' I'm afraid that the other is lost.' ' Then,' said the girl, ' I can't get the bread, and mother and the rest of us can have no supper.' ' There's a penny,' said Willie, taking one from a little purse which had very few in it. Then he washed his hands in the snow, and wiped them with his handkerchief. The other boy looked on with contempt, and said : ' You're a silly fellow, and no mistake.'

7. The gentleman to whom they were both applying for the situation judged otherwise, however. He had seen and heard what had taken place, and his mind was at once made up to give the place to Willie.

8. A boy or girl with good manners will be careful not to offend the feelings of others in any way, and will not be noisy, talkative, conceited, or stare rudely about in company. Some boys and girls seem to delight in keeping up a noise and confusion around them. They speak as loudly as if

everybody else was hard of hearing. They slam the doors, they upset things and knock them about, and never do anything without making a disturbance over it. A well-bred person does everything with perfect ease and quietness. He sits down and rises up quietly. An ill-bred person enters a room noisily, and sits down and rises up noisily. A person with smiles and happy pleasant looks is welcome everywhere, and a charming manner makes the plainest man or woman agreeable.

9. There is a wonderful power in kindness, and this is a lesson that all boys and girls should take care to learn. A rough-looking man once brought his boy to school, and as he left him with the teacher, said that he was such a rude and stubborn fellow, he could make nothing of him. The teacher said he would see what could be done with him. One day not long after, as the teacher was going through the school, he laid his hand kindly on this boy's shoulder, and was surprised to find him shudder and shrink from his touch.

10. 'What's the matter, Henry?' asked the teacher. 'I thought you were going to strike me, sir,' said the boy. 'Why should I strike you?' he asked. 'Because I am such a bad boy.' 'Who says you are a bad boy?' said the teacher. 'Father says I am a bad boy, and mother says so, and everybody says so.'

11. 'But you are not a bad boy,' said the teacher; 'at least, you have not been so here. And you can be as good a boy as any one.' The poor boy's eyes

filled with tears. It was the first time he had ever felt the power of gentleness, and it melted his heart at once. As the teacher turned away, the boy said to himself: 'Can I be a good boy when everybody says I'm so bad? But *he* didn't say I was bad. He said I could be good. I'll try.' From ~~that~~ time a change came over him, and he paid ~~great~~ attention to his lessons. His schoolfellows learned to like him; and he grew up to be a great and good man, who held an important position in his native country.

pleas'-ant  
o-blig'-ing  
anx'-ious  
se'-cret  
po-lite'-ness  
ap-ply'-ed'  
bus'i)-ness  
sit-u-a'-tion  
ap-ply-ca'-tion  
shiv'-er-ing

hand'-ker-chief  
con-fu'-sion  
dis-turb'-ance  
a-gree'-a-ble  
won'-der-ful  
sur-prised'  
shud'-der  
at-ten'-tion  
im-por'-tant  
po-si'-tion

per-pet'-u-al, never ceasing.  
grate'-ful, thankful.  
dif-fuse', spread abroad.  
ac-quaint'-an-ces, people we know.  
court'-eous, polite.  
ex-pe'-ri-ence, the knowledge of a  
thing gained from practice.  
thread'-bare, very much worn.  
con-fi-dence, trust.

in-ci-dent, event.  
oc-curred', took place; happened.  
mis-for'-tune, mishap; trouble.  
con-tempt', scorn.  
of-fend', hurt.  
con-ceive'-ed, vain.  
stub'-born, not easily moved from  
his own way.

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *Person, heart, boy, office, doubt, contempt, power.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Live, oblige, think, confide, laugh, judge, disturb, strike.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Pleasant, cheerful, perpetual, happy, true, confident, gentle, important.*





### KINDNESS REWARDED.

1. An old widow lived with her daughter in a log-hut, in a wild district of West Virginia, close beside the railway line. They supported themselves by selling poultry and eggs, and by gathering berries, which were taken to be sold in the nearest town, several miles away. As it was a long and weary walk thither, this poor widow sometimes



went by train. The conductor of the train was a very kind-hearted man, and frequently assisted her in her journeys to and from the town. We shall see how this kindness was rewarded.

2. A deep gorge beside this widow's cottage was crossed by the railway bridge. One spring, in the month of March, roaring torrents of melted snow and ice came rushing down from the mountains with such terrible force as to sweep away the bridge. It was torn from its place, and its broken timbers were dashed against the rocks below. On the night when this happened, the rain continued to fall; it was a night of pitchy darkness, and in half an hour the express train along that line would be due. What could the widow do to give warning of the awful danger threatening the train? If allowed to come straight on, the train, with all the passengers it contained, would be dashed over the broken bridge into the gorge below.

3. She had scarcely a whole candle in the house, and no light of that kind would be of any use on such a wild night. Not a moment was to be lost. Quick as thought, she at last decided what to do. With the assistance of her daughter, she collected all her firewood and stray articles of furniture, and piled them up on the railway line in front of the awful gorge, through which a wild flood was dashing. She then set fire to the pile. A bright blaze leaped up, and threw a red glaring light along the line.

4. The thunder of the train grew louder, but it

was still five miles away. 'Will they see it in time? Will they put on the brakes soon enough?' thought the widow. 'What else can I do?' She tears off her dress, fastens it to the end of a pole, plunges it into the fire, and then runs along the line waving the blazing signal round her head. Her daughter seizes a piece of the blazing firewood, and follows her mother's example in waving it round. The next moment will decide the fate of the passengers.

5. The ground trembles under the old widow's feet. The great red eye of the engine bursts upon her as it turns a sudden curve. The train is at full speed; but the engineer sees that there is something wrong. A shrill whistle echoes through the hills. Its cry is, 'Down brakes! down brakes!' The brakes are put on; the wheels move slower and slower, and the panting engine finally stops in front of the widow's fire. It still gave light enough to show the bridge gone, and the yawning abyss, where the train and its passengers would have plunged into destruction and death, had it not been for the good widow's signal-fire.

6. The conductor, the engine-driver, and passengers alighted and came to see what was the matter. When they saw the bridge gone, and the dreadful gulf into which they had so nearly plunged, we can imagine how they felt. They thanked God for their deliverance; and then, with many tears, they thanked the widow for what she had done, and made a collection for her on the spot. Afterwards, the railway company, on hearing of her noble

act, gave her money enough to make her comfortable for the rest of her life. This was right, and generous, and noble. Surely that conductor was well paid for his kindness to the poor old widow.

sup-port'-ed	cot'-tage	con-tained'	a-light'-ed
fre'-quent-ly	ter'-ri-ble	ar'-ti-cles	im-ag'-ine
as-sist'-ed	con-tin'-ued	ex-am'-ple	col-lec'-tion
jour'-neys	threat'-en-ing	yawn'-ing	com'-pan-y
re-ward'-ed	pass'-en-gers	de-struc'-tion	gen'-er-ous

West Vir-gin'-i-a, one of the states of North America.

poul'-try, fowls such as hens, turkeys, ducks, and geese.

con-duct'-or, the person in charge of the railway train.

gorge, a narrow and deep passage between mountains.

tor'-rents, water flowing strongly and rapidly.

pitch'-y dark'-ness, black like pitch.

ex-press' train, a quick train.

de-cid'-ed, settled; determined.

en-gin'-eer', the man in charge of the engine.

brake, a contrivance for checking the motion of a wheel.

a-byss', a deep place.

de-liv'-er-ance, a freeing from danger.

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *Neighbour, month, danger, use, moment, end.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Live, conduct, assist, decide, furnish, grow, see, act, pay.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Useful, bright, good, true, proud, safe, generous, noble.*

## M U T U A L H E L P.

1. A man very lame

Was a little to blame

To stray far from his humble abode;

Hot, thirsty, bemired,

And heartily tired,

He laid himself down in the road.

2. While thus he reclined,  
 A man who was blind  
 Came by and entreated his aid :  
 'Deprived of my sight,  
 Unassisted to-night,  
 I shall not reach home, I'm afraid.'

3. 'Intelligence give  
 Of the place where you live,'  
 Said the cripple ; 'perhaps I may know it.  
 In my road it may be ;  
 And if you 'll carry *me*,  
 It will give me much pleasure to show it.

4. 'Great strength you have got,  
 Which, alas ! I have not,  
 In my legs, so fatigued every nerve is ;  
 For the use of your back,  
 For the eyes which you lack,  
 My pair shall be much at your service.'

5. Said the other poor man :  
 'What an excellent plan !  
 Pray, get on my shoulders, good brother.  
 I see, all mankind,  
 If they are but inclined,  
 May constantly help one another.'

ex'-cel-lent

con'-stant-ly

-tu-al help, the help which  
 people receive from and give  
 to one another.  
 tired', muddy.

re-clined', rested.  
 en-treat'-ed, asked for earnestly.  
 de-priv'd' of, having lost.  
 in-tel'-li-gence, information.

fa-tigued', tired.



### A MAN OVERBOARD.

1. Off the Azores, we were overtaken by a series of severe squalls. During one of our worst days, one of these squalls struck us; our gallant ship was drenched with foam and spray, and she rolled heavily on a heavy sea. We were preparing ourselves for the coming storm, when a seaman, who had been aloft taking in the last reef, slipped as he stepped on the bulwarks, and went over backwards into the waves.

2. In a moment the fearful cry, 'A man overboard! A man overboard!' flew like lightning over the ship. I sprang upon the quarter-deck, just as the poor fellow, with his white and terrified face, riding on the top of a billow, fled past. All was now disorder and confusion; plank after plank was thrown over for him to seize and hold himself up with, till the ship could be put about and a boat lowered.

3. The first mate, a bold, fiery fellow, leaped into the boat that hung at the side of the quarter-deck, and in a voice so sharp and stern that I seem to hear it yet, shouted: 'In, men, in!' But the poor sailors hung back—the sea was too wild.

4. The second mate sprang to the side of the first; and the men, ashamed to leave both their officers alone, followed. 'Cut away the lashing!' exclaimed the mate. The knife glanced round the ropes; the boat fell to the water, rose on a huge wave far over the deck, and drifted rapidly astern.

5. The brave mate stood erect, the helm in his hand, his flashing eye taking in the whole danger in a single glance, and his hand bringing the head of the gallant little boat on each high sea, that otherwise would have swamped it. I watched them till they were nearly two miles astern, when they lay-to, to look for the lost sailor.

6. Not long afterwards, I turned my eyes to the southern horizon, and saw a squall, blacker and heavier than any we had before encountered, rushing down upon us. The captain also saw it, and was terribly excited. *He called for a flag, and springing into*

the shrouds, waved it for their return. The gallant fellows obeyed the signal, and pulled for the ship.

7. But it was slow and heavy work, for the head of the boat had to be laid towards almost every wave. It was now growing dark, and if the squall should strike the boat before it reached the vessel, there was no hope for it; it would either go down at once, or drift away into the surrounding darkness, to struggle out the night as it could.

8. It was a scene never to be forgotten. All along the southern horizon, between the black water and the blacker heavens, was a white streak of tossing foam. Nearer and clearer every moment it boiled and roared on its track. I could not look steadily on that gallant little crew, now settling the question of life and death for themselves, and perhaps for us, who would be left almost unmanned in the middle of the Atlantic, and in the midst of a terrible storm.

9. The sea was making fast, and yet that frail boat rode on it like a duck. Every time she sank away, she carried my heart down with her; and when she remained down a longer time than usual, I would think it was all over, and cover my eyes in horror; the next moment she would appear between us and the black rolling cloud, literally covered with foam and spray.

10. The captain knew that a few minutes more would decide the fate of his officers and crew. He called for his trumpet, and springing up the rattlings, shouted out over the roar of the wind and waves:

'Pull away, my brave boys; the squall is coming—give way, my hearties!' And the bold fellows did 'give way' with a will.

11. I could see their ashen oars quiver as they rose from the water, while the life-like boat sprang to their strokes down the billows like a panther leaping on its prey. On she came, and on came the blast. It was the wildest struggle I ever looked upon; but the gallant little boat conquered. Oh! how my heart leaped when she at length shot round the stern, and, rising on a wave far above our lee-quarter, shook the water from her drenched head, as if in delight to find her shelter again.

12. The chains were fastened, and I never pulled with such right good-will on a rope as on the one that brought that boat up the vessel's side. As the heads of the crew appeared over the bulwarks, I could have hugged the brave fellows in my delight. How glad we all were when they were back again from the peril of braving such a stormy sea in an open boat; and to see amongst them their missing comrade, who was quite exhausted with his long exposure to the waves, but deeply thankful for his escape.

13. As they stepped on deck, not a question was asked—no report given—but 'Forward, men!' broke from the captain's lips. The vessel was trimmed to meet the blast, and we were again bounding on our way.

se-vere'  
con-fu'-sion  
fler'-y

ex-claimed'  
cap'-tain  
ex-cit'-ed

ques'-tion  
At-lan'-tic  
lit'-er-al-ly

ash'-en  
pan'-ther  
brav'-ing



<b>A-zores'</b> , a cluster of islands in the Atlantic.	the mast-head to the sides of a vessel, to support the masts.
<b>se'-ri-es</b> , a number of things following one after the other.	<b>ho-ri'-zon</b> , the line which bounds our vision, where the earth and sky seem to meet.
<b>squalls</b> , violent gusts of wind.	<b>crew</b> , the men who work a ship.
<b>bul'-warks</b> , the sides of a ship above the upper deck.	<b>de-cide'</b> , settle.
<b>bil'-low</b> , a wave.	<b>trum'-pet</b> , the speaking-trumpet through which the captain gives his orders.
<b>the lash'-ing</b> , the ropes.	<b>ratt'-lings</b> , rope-la'ders.
<b>a-ster'n'</b> , behind the ship.	<b>give way</b> , row faster.
<b>gal'-lant</b> , brave.	<b>quiv'-er</b> , shake with a slight trembling motion.
<b>lay-to</b> , stayed for a time.	
<b>en-coun'-tered</b> , met with.	
<b>shrouds</b> , the ropes reaching from	

**EXERCISES.**—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *Storm, moment, fear, disorder, fire, voice, south.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Strike, follow, watch, sail, excite, sign, conquer.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Severe, heavy, gallant, dark, white, frail, brave.*

## THE STORY OF VALENTINE DUVAL—I.

[Valentine Duval was a poor French boy, who left home, when his father died, to push his fortune in the world. Glad of the first employment he could get, he kept sheep and cows. While engaged as a cow-herd with the hermits of St Anne, near Lunéville, Duval began to have a strong desire for the knowledge contained in books, which, being expensive, were then far beyond his reach.]

1. Long had the poor boy wished for the day when he might have as many as he wanted of his favourite books around him; but as yet he had not the means wherewith to buy them. The wish to have a larger number of books made him think over many plans, most of which he had as quickly to give up. At length his quick and restless mind fell upon a plan, *which he at once set about carrying out; he made*

war on all the wild beasts of the forest which were of any value—foxes, polecats, and so on—and then, by selling their skins at Lunéville, was soon able to purchase books. Valentine sometimes also obtained a little money by his skill in snaring birds, and in one month, by this means, he saved a sum of one hundred and twenty francs, or nearly five pounds of English money.

2. He immediately ran to the town of Nancy—yes, ran is the word—as fast as his feet could carry him, and the first thing he asked for on reaching the town was the address of a bookseller. He was sent to the shop of one named Truan.

3. ‘Sir,’ said Duval, the moment he entered the shop, ‘I have one hundred and twenty francs, with which I wish to buy books from you. I should thank you to tell me what books may be of most use to me in my studies.’

4. The frank and honest-looking face of Duval, and the plain and straightforward way in which he had told his wishes, moved the kind-hearted Truan so much, that he would willingly have gone over the contents of his shop, that the boy might choose what he wished. The bookseller showed him a number of books which he thought would suit him; but when their price was reckoned up, it was found to be a much larger sum than Valentine possessed.

5. ‘What shall I do?’ asked he, almost in tears. ‘You can owe me the balance, my little friend,’ said the bookseller. ‘But you do not know me, sir,’ said the boy, *undecided between the wish to take the*

books, and his unwillingness to become indebted to any one. 'But upon what is your trust in me founded?' 'Upon your openness and the honesty of your face, and the wish you seem to have for learning, my child. I read in your face that you would not deceive me, and that you will pay me before long.'

6. 'Well, sir, since you are so good as to trust me, and have confidence in me, I willingly accept your offer; and I shall, as far as possible, try to deserve your good opinion.'

7. When Duval had his books set up and arranged in his little cell, with the map of the world fixed to the wall over his bed, he would not have exchanged his small bedroom for the grandest chamber of the king's palace. The walls were covered with maps of provinces and kingdoms—a little world in themselves—and Valentine seldom went to rest without having first traced on these maps the route of some traveller whose footsteps he longed to follow.

fa'-vour-ite	im-me'-di-ate-ly	reck'-oned	ar-ranged'
Lun-e'-ville	ad-dress'	un-de-cid'-ed	cham'-ber
pur'-chase	will'-ing-ly	ac-cept'	pro'-vin-ces

pole'-cat, a kind of weasel.

franc, a French silver coin, worth about tenpence of our money.

pos-sessed', owned.

bal'-ance, the sum which still remained to be paid.

in-debt'-ed, in debt, owing money.  
con'-fi-dence, trust.

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *Value, skill, England, world, palace, province.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Give, purchase, save, run, contain, move, choose, try, trace.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Long, able, honest, little, willing, open, grand, good.*

4. Make **sentences** of your own, and use in each sentence one or more of the following words: *Possess, library, confidence.*

## THE STORY OF VALENTINE DUVAL—II.

1. A happy adventure which occurred to Duval at this time, was the means of increasing his treasure—the number of his books—for to him they were the only things regarded as a treasure. One day, while watching his cows, he found a seal engraved with the arms of some noble house, and immediately he set about trying to find the owner. The next day, an Englishman, hearing of his inquiries, called at his little chamber.

2. ‘The seal which you have found is mine—I come to ask it back from you.’ ‘If it is yours,’ replied Valentine, ‘you can of course describe the arms.’ ‘You wish to joke with me, young man,’ said the Englishman, looking curiously at the mean dress and the heavy shoes of Duval; ‘as if you were able to understand heraldry!’ ‘That matters not,’ said Valentine, in a quiet tone; ‘if you wish to get your seal, you must describe it fully.’

3. Not wishing to wrangle any further with a peasant boy, the stranger obeyed; and Valentine, knowing now that the Englishman was the real owner, restored the seal to him. ‘Who attends to your education?’ asked the Englishman, already beginning to wonder at the knowledge of one so young, and with so few chances of getting a good education. ‘Myself,’ replied Valentine simply. ‘Yourself alone?’ ‘With the help of my books. You can see that I have a good number of them.’

4. The Englishman smiled. ‘You have but these!’

said he; 'and how have you got possession of them?' Valentine told of the manner in which he had managed to catch the birds and beasts of the forest, and the way in which he had used the money he had got from the sale of them. 'Poor child!' said the stranger, after listening with attention to him; 'come to my lodgings, and, since you love books, I will give you some.' The kind Englishman kept his word, for he added about a hundred volumes to Duval's small library.

5. Valentine now used to take his books or maps with him when he drove out his cattle; and one day, while seated at the foot of a tree, with his eyes fixed upon an open map, a stranger happened to pass, and wondering at the sight of a boy watching cows and at the same time studying, he walked quietly to where Valentine sat.

6. 'What is this you are working at, my boy?' asked the stranger. 'I am studying geography, sir,' replied Valentine. 'Do you understand such things?' asked the gentleman, more and more surprised at his answer. 'I never spend my time over things I do not understand,' said the young student. 'What are you studying at the present moment, my young friend?' asked the stranger in a friendly manner. 'I am trying to find out the way to Quebec, sir.' 'And why do you wish to find out the way to Quebec?' 'I should like so much to go there to continue my studies at the university! I have read in my books that it is famous.' 'There are other universities much nearer to you, and equally

good. Tell me one that you would like to attend, my young friend.'

7. The kind interest which the stranger took in him, made Duval look at him more closely than he had yet done. He was a young man, whose face at once told you that you might trust him, and the hunting-dress which he wore showed that he was a person of high rank. Before the boy had time to answer, the gentleman's attendants began to gather together from different parts of the wood, as if seeking for him, and by their livery, Duval at once knew that he who spoke was one of the Princes of the house of Lorraine.

8. It was no other than the Duke Leopold, who, noticing how much Valentine was taken by surprise, by his kindness and the friendliness of his manner, soon got the boy to speak of his plans and hopes; and so well pleased was he, that, before leaving, he promised to send the young student to one of the religious colleges, where he should have the benefit of good teaching. The Prince was as good as his word; and Valentine at last obtained the object of his greatest desire, the priceless blessing of a good education.

ad-ven'-ture	de-scribe'	know'-ledge	Lor-raine'
en-graved'	cu'-ri-ous-ly	pos-ses'-sion	Le'-o-pold
in-quir'-ies	at-tends'	ge-og'-ra-phy	col'-leg-es

co-oc-curred', took place; happened.  
in-creas'-ing, growing larger.

treas'-ure, anything much valued.

her'-ald-ry, the art of preparing  
coats of arms.

wran'-gle, dispute.

peas'-ant, a countryman.

Que-bec', an important town in  
Canada.

u-ni-ver'-si-ty, a place in which all  
the branches of learning are  
taught.

liv'-er-y, the dress worn by noble-  
men's servants.

**EXERCISES.**—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *Education, child, study, friend, fame, prince.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Occur, study, know, manage, tell, do, speak.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Happy, noble, curious, heavy, quiet, strange, different.*

4. Make **sentences** of your own, and use in each sentence one or more of the following words: *Occur, increase, restore.*

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### WHO IS MY NEIGHBOUR?

1. Thy neighbour? It is he whom thou  
Hast power to aid and bless,  
Whose aching heart and burning brow  
Thy soothing hand may press.
2. Thy neighbour? 'Tis the fainting poor,  
Whose eye with want is dim,  
Whom hunger sends from door to door—  
Go thou and succour him.
3. Thy neighbour? 'Tis the heart bereft  
Of every earthly gem;  
Widow and orphan, helpless left—  
Go thou and shelter them.
4. Whene'er thou meet'st a human form  
Less favoured than thine own,  
Remember, 'tis thy neighbour worm,  
Thy brother or thy son.
5. O pass not, pass not heedless by;  
Perhaps thou canst redeem

The breaking heart from misery—  
Go, share thy lot with him.

sooth'-ing

fa'-voured

ach'-ing, pained or troubled.

sud'-our, to help; to relieve.

or'-phan, a child who has lost one

or both of its parents.

re-deem', save; preserve.

## COWPER'S TAME HARES.

1. The children of a neighbour of mine had a leveret given them for a plaything; it was at that time about three months old. Understanding better how to tease the poor creature than to feed it, and soon becoming weary of their charge, they readily agreed that their father should ask me to accept it. It was soon known among the neighbours that I was pleased with the present, and in a short time I had as many leverets offered to me as would have stocked a paddock.

2. I took charge of three of them, and called them by the names of Puss, Tiny, and Bess. Immediately turning carpenter, I built them houses, in which each had a separate apartment to sleep in. In the day-time they had the range of a hall, and at night retired each to his own bed, never intruding into that of another.

3. Presently, Puss grew familiar, would leap into my lap, raise himself upon his hinder feet, and bite the hair from my temples. He would suffer me to take him up, and to carry him about in my arms, and he *has more than once fallen fast asleep upon*



my knee. He was ill three days, during which time I nursed him; kept him apart from his fellows, that they might not molest him (for, like many other wild animals, they persecute one of their own species that is sick); and by constant care, and trying him with a variety of herbs, he soon was quite well again.




4. No creature could be more grateful than my patient after his recovery; and he showed how much he felt my kindness by licking my hand, first the back of it, then the palm, then every finger separ-

ately, then between each and every finger, as if anxious to leave no part of it untouched—a ceremony which he never performed but once again upon a similar occasion.

5. Finding him very easily trained, I always made it my custom to carry him after breakfast into the garden, where he hid himself under the leaves of the cucumber vine, sleeping or chewing the cud till evening. I had not long accustomed him to this taste of liberty, before he began to weary for the return of the time when he might enjoy it.

6. He would invite me to the garden by tapping with his foot upon my knee, and by looking up into my face in such a way as made me at once know what he wanted. If this method of letting me know his wishes did not succeed, he would take the skirt of my coat between his teeth, and pull it with all his force. Thus Puss might be said to be perfectly tamed; the shyness of his nature was done away, and he was now happier in my society than when shut up with companions of his own kind.

7. Not so Tiny; upon him the kindest treatment had not the slightest effect. He, too, was sick, and in his sickness I tended him as carefully as I had done Puss; but if, after his recovery, I attempted to stroke him, he would grunt, strike with his fore-feet, spring forward, and bite. He was, however, very amusing in his way; even his surliness was matter of mirth; and in his play he seemed so quiet and grave, and performed his feats in such a solemn manner, that in him, too, I had an agreeable companion.



8. Bess, who died soon after he was full grown, and whose death was caused by his being turned into his box, which had been washed, while it was yet damp, was a hare of great humour and drollery. Puss was tamed by gentle usage; Tiny was not to be tamed at all; and Bess had a courage and confidence that made him tame from the beginning.

9. I always brought them into the parlour after supper, when they would frisk and bound, and play a thousand tricks and gambols, in which Bess, being remarkably strong and fearless, was always the foremost.

10. Bess, I have said, died young; Tiny lived to be nine years old, and died at last, I have reason to think, of some hurt in his loins by a fall. Puss is still living, and has just completed his tenth year, discovering no signs of decay, nor even of age, except that he has grown more discreet and less frolicsome than he was.

11. I cannot conclude without observing that I have lately introduced a dog to his acquaintance—a spaniel that had never seen a hare, to a hare that had never seen a spaniel. I did it with great caution; but there was no real need of it. Puss discovered no token of fear, nor Marquis the least symptom of hostility. There is therefore, it should seem, no natural hatred between dog and hare; but the pursuit of the one occasions the flight of the other, and the dog pursues because he is trained to it. They eat bread at the same time out of the same hand, and are in all respects sociable and friendly.

neigh'-bour	pa'-tient	suc-ceed'	a-gree'-a-ble
tease	cer'-e-mon-y	so-ci'-e-ty	hu'-mour
im-me'-di-ate-ly	sim'-i-lar	com-pan'-ions	par'-lour
car'-pen-ter	oc-ca'-sion	ef'-fect	com-plet'-ed
sep'-ar-ate	cu'-cum-ber	at-tempt'-ed	dis-creet'
fa-mil'-i-ar	ac-cus'-tomed	sur'-li-ness	in-tro-duced'
con'-stant	in-vite'	sol'-emn	ac-quaint'-ance

lev'-er-et, a young hare.

pad'-dock, an inclosed field.

re-tired', went away to sleep.

in-trud'-ing, pushing in without  
being welcome.

tem'-ples, that portion of the head  
above the cheek-bones.

per'-se-cute, trouble and annoy.

va-ri'-e-ty, many kinds of anything.

re-cov'-er-y, getting well again after  
sickness.

feats, clever acts.

cour'-age, fearlessness.

con'-fi-dence, trust.

gam'-bols, lively play.

loins, the lower part of the back.

de-cay', loss of strength.

fról'-ic-some, playful.

con-clude', close; end.

span'-iel, a dog with a keen scent,  
and clever at tracking game in  
the fields.

cau'-tion, carefulness.

symp'-tom, sign; appearance.

hos-til'-i-ty, enmity; want of friend-  
liness.

pur-sues', follows after; chases.

so'-ci-a-ble, fond of company.

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns :  
*Occasion, custom, method, effect, nature, humour.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs : *Give, create, agree, please, offer, build, grow.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives : *Short, familiar, sick, anxious, shy, grave, confident.*

4. Make **sentences** of your own, and use in each sentence one or more of the following words : *Conclude, symptom, pursue.*

## THE STORY OF MALCOLM ANDERSON.

1. In a little post-town in the Highlands of Scotland, there lived, many years ago, a Mrs Jean Anderson. She was a widow, with one little son. She was poor also, and it was all her industry and economy could do to support herself and her son and give him a tolerable education.

2. At the age of sixteen, her son, whose name was Malcolm, became a sailor. He made several voyages to India and China; and each time, on returning home, brought some useful present to his mother, to whom he also gave a large portion of his earnings.

3. But he never liked a seafaring life, though it made him healthy and stalwart; and when about nineteen, he obtained a humble position in a large mercantile house in Calcutta. Here, by honesty and enterprise, he gradually rose to a place of trust, and finally to a partnership.

4. As years passed on, Malcolm, now Mr Anderson, became so occupied with business affairs as to find no leisure for a visit home. At length, however, failing health, and the necessity of educating his children, compelled him to wind up his affairs and return to Scotland.

5. He was then somewhat over forty years of age, but looked much older, being slightly bald and gray. He did not inform his mother that he was coming home, for he wished to surprise her, and test her memory of her sailor boy.

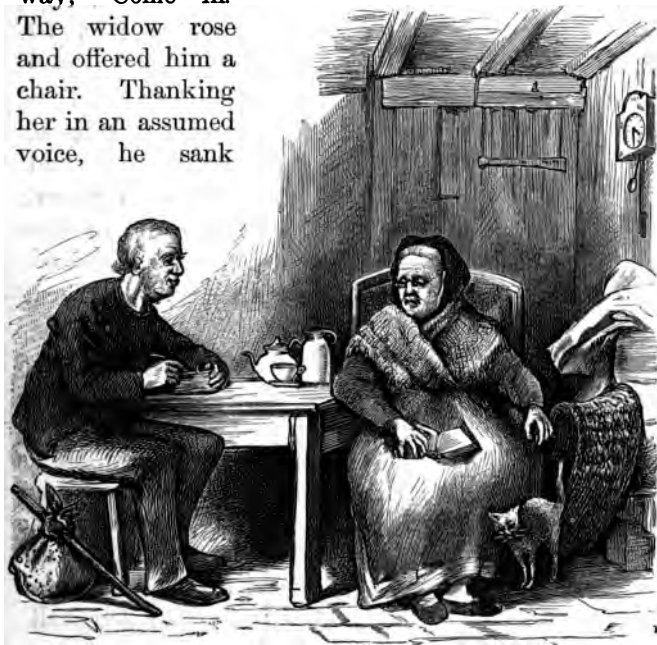
6. Mr Malcolm Anderson arrived safe at his native town. Leaving his family at the inn, he dressed himself in sailor's clothes and walked out alone. He approached his mother's cottage by a path he well knew, and through a shady lane, all strangely unchanged.

7. Through the open window he caught a glimpse of his mother, sitting at her spinning-wheel, as in former days. But, alas, how changed! Bowed was

that dear form, once so erect; and dimmed the eyes, once so bright and full of tender feeling. But her voice, as she sang softly to herself, was still sweet, and the expression of her face was almost unchanged.

8. He knocked at the door, and the dear, well-remembered voice called to him, in the old-fashioned way, 'Come in.'

The widow rose and offered him a chair. Thanking her in an assumed voice, he sank



down, as though wearied, saying that he was a stranger, and asking the way to the next town.

9. She gave him the information he desired, and

asked him if he was a Scotchman by birth. 'Yes, madam,' he replied; 'but I have lived many years in a foreign country, so that I doubt whether my own mother would know me now, though she was very fond of me before I went to sea.'

10. 'Ah, man!' exclaimed the widow, 'it is little you know about mothers, if you think thus. I can tell you there is no mortal memory like theirs. But where have you been for so long a time, that you have lost all the Scotch from your speech?'

11. 'In India—in Calcutta, madam.' 'Ah, then, it is likely you know something of my son, Mr Malcolm Anderson.'

12. 'Anderson?' repeated the visitor, as though striving to remember. 'There are many of that name in Calcutta. But is your son a rich merchant, and about my age and size, with a face and head somewhat like mine?'

13. 'My son is a rich merchant,' replied the widow, proudly; 'but he is many years younger than you are; and, begging your pardon, sir, far better looking. He was tall and straight, with hands and feet like a girl's. He had brown, curling hair, cheeks like a rose, and large blue eyes, that shone with a light like the evening star. No, no; you are not like my Malcolm, though you are a good enough person, I doubt not.'

14. Just then the disguised merchant made a movement as if about to leave; but the hospitable dame detained him, saying: 'When one has travelled all the way from India, he must be hungry and thirsty.'

Stop a bit, and have something to eat and drink. Is there anything you would specially like to have ?' .

15. 'Yes; if you please, I should like to have some oatmeal porridge—such as my mother used to make, if you have any.'

16. 'Porridge? Yes; I have a little left from breakfast, but it is cold.' 'Never mind; I know I shall like it,' the stranger rejoined, taking the bowl, and eating the porridge with a spoon which the widow gave him. As he did so, Mrs Anderson gave a slight start, and bent eagerly towards him.

17. Then she sank back in her chair with a sigh, saying, in answer to his questioning look: 'You reminded me of my Malcolm just now; in that very way he used to whirl the spoon when he ate his porridge. Ah! would you were my Malcolm—my poor boy!'

18. 'Well, then, suppose I were your Malcolm,' said the merchant, speaking for the first time in the Scottish dialect and in his own voice; 'or, suppose your brave young Malcolm were as brown and bald and gray and bent and old as I am, could you welcome him to your arms, and love him as in the dear old time? Could you, mother?'

19. At the word 'mother,' the widow sprang up with a glad cry, and tottering to her son, fell, almost fainting, on his breast. He kissed her again and again; while she clung about his neck, and called him by all the old pet names, and tried to see in him all the dear old looks of her sailor boy.



tol'er-a-ble	oc'cu-pied	mem'o-ry	Scotch'man
ed-u-ca'tion	ne-cess'ity	ap-proached'	for'eign
Mal'colm	ed'u-cat-ing	ex-pres'sion	por'ridge
por'tion	com-pelled'	re-mem'bered	ques'tion-ing
Cal-cut'ta	in-form'	fash'ioned	re-mind'ed
grad'u-al-ly	sur-prise'	in-for-ma'tion	tot'ter-ing

in'dus-try, diligence; close attention to business.

e-con'o-my, care of money.

In'di-a, a large and wealthy country of Southern Asia, under the British crown.

Chi'na, a vast and populous country in Eastern Asia.

earn'ings, wages.

stal'wart, strong-looking.

mer-can-tile, having to do with trade.

en'ter-prise, boldness and energy.

leis'ure, time free from employment.

glimpse, hurried view of anything; as-sumed', put on; pretended.

ex-claimed', cried out.

mor'tal, human.

re-peat'ed, said over again.

dis-guised', concealed by an unusual appearance or dress.

hos'pi-ta-ble, kind to strangers and guests.

di'a-lect, language; form of speech.

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following **nouns**: *Economy, education, industry, India, China, health, memory.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Live, heal, occupy, inform, knock, instruct.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Useful, humble, safe, full, tender, foreign, mortal.*

## THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

1. Under a spreading chestnut tree  
The village smithy stands;  
The smith, a mighty man is he,  
With large and sinewy hands;  
And the muscles of his brawny arms  
Are strong as iron bands.
2. His hair is crisp, and black, and long;  
His face is like the tan;

His brow is wet with honest sweat,  
He earns whate'er he can,  
And looks the whole world in the face,  
For he owes not any man.



3. Week in, week out, from morn till night,  
You can hear his bellows blow ;  
You can hear him swing his heavy sledge,  
With measured beat and slow,  
Like a sexton ringing the village bell,  
When the evening sun is low.
4. And children coming home from school  
Look in at the open door ;  
They love to see the flaming forge,  
And hear the bellows roar,

And catch the burning sparks that fly  
Like chaff from a threshing-floor.

5. He goes on Sunday to the church,  
And sits among his boys ;  
He hears the parson pray and preach  
He hears his daughter's voice  
Singing in the village choir,  
And it makes his heart rejoice.
6. It sounds to him like her mother's voice  
Singing in paradise !  
He needs must think of her once more,  
How in the grave she lies ;  
And with his hard, rough hand he wipes  
A tear out of his eyes.
7. Toiling—rejoicing—sorrowing,  
Onward through life he goes ;  
Each morning sees some task begin,  
Each evening sees it close ;  
Something attempted, something done,  
Has earned a night's repose.
8. Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend,  
For the lesson thou hast taught !  
Thus at the flaming forge of life  
Our fortunes must be wrought ;  
Thus on its sounding anvil shaped  
Each burning deed and thought !

chest'-nut  
mus'-cles

hon'-est  
bel'-lows

meas'-ured  
choir

re-joic'-ing  
sor'-row-ing

sin'-ew-y, hard, strong, and full of sinews.	which corn is beaten out or threshed by a flail or wooden staff.
brawn'-y, with large and strong muscles.	par'-a-dise, heaven.
week in, week out, one week after the other.	at-tempt'-ed, tried, begun.
sledge, a large hammer.	re-pose', sleep; quiet rest.
sex-ton, a church officer.	an'-vil, the iron block on which smiths hammer metal into shape.
thresh'-ing-floor, the floor upon	

## THE NETTLE.

*Anna.* O papa, I have stung my hand with that nettle.

*Father.* Well, my dear, I am sorry for it. But pull up that large dock-leaf you see near it; now bruise the juice out of it on the part which is stung. —Well, is the pain lessened?

*A.* Oh, very much indeed; I hardly feel it now. But I wish there was not a nettle in the world. I am sure I do not know what use there can be for them.

*F.* If you knew anything of botany, Nanny, you would not say so.

*A.* What is botany, papa?

*F.* Botany, my dear, is the knowledge of plants.

*A.* Some plants are very beautiful. If the lily were growing in our fields, I should not complain. But this ugly nettle! I do not know what beauty or use there can be in that.

*F.* And yet, Nanny, there is more beauty, use, and instruction in a nettle, than even in a lily.

*A.* O papa, how can you make that out?

*F.* Put on your gloves, pluck up that nettle, and let us examine it.—First, look at the flower.

*A.* The flower, papa? I see no flower, unless those little ragged knobs are flowers, which have neither colour nor smell, and are not much larger than the heads of pins.

*F.* Here, take this magnifying glass and examine them.

*A.* Oh, I see now; every little knob is folded up in leaves, like a rosebud. Perhaps there is a flower inside.

*F.* Try; take this pin and touch the knob.—Well, what do you see?

*A.* Oh, how curious!

*F.* What is curious?

*A.* The moment I touched it, it flew open. A little cloud rose out like enchantment, and four beautiful little stems sprung up as if they were alive; and, now that I look again with the glass, I see an elegant little flower as nice and perfect as a lily itself.

*F.* Well, now examine the leaves.

*A.* Oh, I see they are all covered over with little bristles; and when I examine them with the glass, I see a little bag, filled with a juice like water, at the bottom of each. Ha! these are the things which stung me.

*F.* Now touch the little bag with the point of the pin.

*A.* When I press the bag, the juice runs up

and comes out at the small point at the top ; so I suppose the little thorn must be hollow inside, though it is finer than the point of my cambric needle.

*F.* Have all the leaves those stings ?

*A.* No, papa ; some of the young ones are quite green and soft, like velvet, and I may handle them without any danger.

*F.* Now look at the stem, and break it.

*A.* I can easily crack it ; but I cannot break it asunder, for the bark is so strong that it holds the stem together.

*F.* Well, now you see there are more curious things in the nettle than you expected.

*A.* Yes, indeed, I see that. But you have often told me that God makes nothing without its use ; and I am sure I cannot see any use in all these things.

*F.* That we will now consider. You saw the little flower burst open, and a cloud rose, you say, like enchantment. Now, all this is necessary for the nature of the plant. There are many thousand plants in the world, and it has pleased God, in His wisdom, to make them all different. Now, look at this other nettle, which grew on the opposite side of the road ; you see that it is not exactly like the one you have just examined.

*A.* No, papa ; this has little flat seeds instead of flowers.

*F.* Very right, my dear. Now, in order to make those seeds grow, it is necessary that the little flower of this plant and the seed of that should be

together, as they are in most others. But plants cannot walk, like animals. The wisdom of God, therefore, has provided a remedy for this. When the little flower bursts open, it throws out a fine powder, which you saw rise like a cloud. This is conveyed by the air to the other plant, and when it falls upon the seed of that plant, gives it power to grow, and makes a perfect seed. The seed in its turn falls to the ground, and produces a new plant. Were it not for this fine powder, that seed would never be perfect or complete.

A. That is very curious, indeed; and I see the use of the little cloud and the flower. But the leaf that stung me, of what use can that be? There, dear papa, I am afraid I puzzle you to tell me that.

F. Even these stings are made useful to man. The poor people in some countries, when they are sick, use them instead of blisters. Those leaves which do not sting are used by some people for food; and from the stalk, others get a stringy bark, which answers the purpose of flax. Thus you see that even the despised nettle is not made in vain; and this lesson may serve to teach you, that we only need to understand the works of God, to see that 'in goodness and wisdom He has made them all.'

bot'-an-y

know'-ledge

com-plain'

in-struc'-tion

ex-am'-ine

en-chant'-ment

cam'-brio

pow'-der

com'-plete

mag'-ni-fy-ing, increasing the ap-  
parent size.

el'-e-gant, very graceful and beauti-  
ful.

ne'-cess-ar-y, needful.

pro-vid'-ed, prepared.

rem'-e-dy, a cure or help; something  
to supply the place of.

con-veyed', carried.

**EXERCISES.**—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *Botany, flower, beauty, glass, juice, bottom.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Examine, run, see, provide, give, serve.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Curious, elegant, soft, wise, different, vain, complete.*

4. Make **sentences** of your own, and use in each sentence one or more of the following words: *Convey, necessary, elegant.*

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### CAPTURE OF A SHARK.

1. Some years ago, a terrible shark was the plague and terror of all the inhabitants on the shores of a bay at the island of St Vincent, in the West Indies.

2. This shark made sad havoc among the negroes who used to bathe in the bay, as well as among the crews of the vessels which anchored there, who, not being aware of so formidable an enemy, ventured to swim in the deep water. The terrible monster was called Blue Peter, and he usually lay hid behind a large rock, whence he darted forth with amazing rapidity whenever a swimmer appeared on the water.

3. So dreadful were the accidents which happened through Blue Peter, that the governor of St Vincent offered a reward to any one who should destroy him. If Blue Peter should be killed by a slave, that slave with his wife and children, was to be free for ever. The governor also prohibited swimming in that part of the bay where the shark was usually seen.

4. It is often the case that young people rush into any adventure or dangerous undertaking with-



out thinking of the consequences. One of the sons of a gentleman who lived near the bay, was determined, in spite of Blue Peter, to go into the water. It was in vain that his elder brother tried to persuade



him to keep on shore—this only rendered him more obstinate. He pulled off his clothes and leaped into the water. He had swum a considerable distance, when he suddenly turned round and made for the shore.

5. His brother, who had watched him since he had entered the water, saw with horror that Blue Peter had darted forward from his place of concealment in pursuit of his prey. He gave a loud shriek ; and Mungo, a faithful black servant, the moment he was aware of the danger of his young master, sprang forward into the bay to his rescue.

6. Mungo reached the boy before he was injured, but Blue Peter at that moment opened his greedy jaws. The faithful slave could not defend his young master from so terrible an attack, for the shark bit off the boy's arm just above the elbow. Mungo swam forward with the wounded boy in his arms, and had almost got to land, when Blue Peter again rushed after his prey, seized the negro by the leg, and severed it from his body at one bite.

7. Nothing could be greater than the horror of the spectators who had been drawn to the shore. Help was at once given, and Mungo and his young master were rescued from the shark. When the boy got better, his father talked to him quietly and kindly of the folly of which he had been guilty. He told him that he might have had to answer for the life of their poor slave, who, even as it was, would remain a cripple all his days. The loss of his own arm, too, was a sad calamity.

8. Poor Mungo at last got well, and stumped about with a wooden leg. Blue Peter continued to alarm and terrify the inhabitants ; but Mungo had not forgotten him, and he was determined to make him pay for the injuries he had done to his young

master and himself. Mungo went to work; and when he had completed his plan, he told his master that he was going to kill Blue Peter.

9. The news soon spread throughout the island that Mungo intended to attack Blue Peter on the following morning; and when the time arrived, the shore was crowded with spectators. Mungo came forward with a large coil of ropes and a cutlass, while a friend of his rolled a cask towards the bay. Rows of large nails and iron hooks had been stuck over the inside, on which Mungo had placed pieces of pork, that the shark might be tempted to put his head into the cask.

10. The cask was made fast to a boat, into which Mungo stepped, armed with his cutlass. He rowed around the rock for a long time without seeing his enemy, but at last it rushed forward and dashed its head into the cask. Mungo seized his cutlass and attacked the shark, which, in attempting to get its head out of the cask, was caught by the hooks.

11. Mungo lost not a moment, but cut away at Blue Peter, and plunged his cutlass into its body so often that he overcame it. Then taking up his oars, he rowed to the shore amid the joyful shouts of the multitude. It was a strange sight to see the wooden-legged black man tugging at the oars and dragging along his old enemy Blue Peter, which reddened the billows with its blood.

12. Many white men took Mungo by the hand when he landed, calling him a brave fellow; and his curly-headed countrymen were not a little proud

that so terrible a shark had been killed by a negro. Mungo grinned with delight at the success of his enterprise, and the loss of his leg was forgotten in the pleasure he got from the feat he had performed. That day was a day of rejoicing, for not only was Mungo made free, but a general holiday was given to the slaves, so that they might rejoice over the death of their rapacious enemy Blue Peter.

ter'-ri-ble	mon'-ster	dan'-ger-ous	con-tin'-ued
plague	a-maz'-ing	de-ter'-mined	in-tend'-ed
in-hab'-i-tants	ap-peared'	res'-cue	at-tempt'-ing
an'-chored	ac'-ci-dents	at-tack'	red'-dened
ven'-tured	hap'-pened	crip'-ple	suc-cess'

hav'-oc, destruction.

ne'-groes, black men.

for'-mid-a-ble, causing fear; terrible.

pro'-hib'-it-ed, ordered that a thing should not be done; forbade.

ad-ven'-ture, a daring undertaking.

con'-se-quence, that which follows after something has been done; the result of anything.

per-suade', advise.

ob'-stin-ate, firm in his own way or opinion.

place of con-veal'-ment, place where he had been hiding.

pur-suit', chase.

in'-jured, hurt.

de-fend', to keep safe.

sev'-ered, bit off.

spec-ta'-tors, the people who were looking on.

ca-lam'-i-ty, a great misfortune.

ter'-ri-fy, frighten.

com-plet'-ed, finished.

cut'-lass, a broad curving sword with one edge.

en'-ter-prise, undertaking.

feat, any clever or difficult performance.

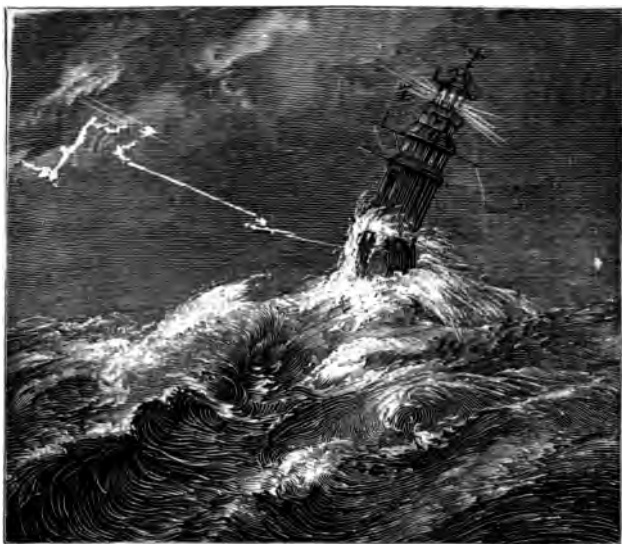
ra-pa'-cious, greedy; ready to seize and devour.

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *Terror, monster, dread, master, injury, multitude, joy.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Inhabit, swim, appear, destroy, govern, pursue, injure.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Sad, rapid, free, vain, distant, brave, severe.*

4. Make **sentences** of your own, and use in each sentence one or more of the following words: *Spectators, injure, prohibit.*



Destruction of Winstanley's Lighthouse.

## LIGHTHOUSES.

1. Most young people know the shape of a lighthouse, for there is the figure of one on every English penny. It is built in the form of a great round chimney or tower, the highest part of which is called the lantern. Inside; there is a stair leading up to the lantern, with room enough for stores, and for three or four keepers to live. Night after night, as you look at the lighthouse lantern burning bright and clear, it seems like some brilliant star shining through the darkness; and to the mariner it is indeed a star of hope and safety.

2. The first great English lighthouse was the Eddystone, which was built upon a rocky islet about eleven miles out to sea from the Devonshire coast, in the path of many vessels. This reef of rocks gets the full sweep of the waves from the Atlantic and the Bay of Biscay. Many a wreck happened there, before a lighthouse was set up to warn the mariner of his danger. The first lighthouse on the Eddystone was built of wood, in 1696, by a very ingenious man called Henry Winstanley, who had so much confidence in his own work, that he expressed a wish to be in the lighthouse during the greatest storm that could ever blow. This rash wish was fatally gratified; for, in November 1703, while he was there, with some workmen and light-keepers, a storm of great violence arose; and the whole fabric was swept away, leaving only the irons which fastened it to the rock, to mark where it stood.

3. A second lighthouse was built on the same reef in 1709 by John Rudyard, a London silk-merchant, which stood until destroyed by fire, forty-six years afterwards. The next lighthouse on the Eddystone was built by John Smeaton, the eminent engineer, and was finished in 1759. Smeaton's lighthouse was planned after the model of an oak-tree, gradually diminishing in circumference from the base upwards. In stormy weather, the billows dashed high above the lantern of this lighthouse, yet for more than a century it resisted the united force of wind and waves.

4. But the rock on which it stood having shown signs

of decay, from the wearing action of the waves, it was thought wise to raise a new structure upon a neighbouring portion of the rock. This was accomplished, and a new Eddystone lighthouse opened in May 1882. Its clear steady light is visible in fine weather at a distance of seventeen miles, and there are two bells



The New Eddystone Lighthouse.

in the lantern-room, which may be sounded during foggy weather, when the light cannot be so well seen.

5. There is a sunken reef of rocks lying off the coast of Forfarshire, in the path of vessels which frequent the Firths of Forth and Tay. This reef is called the Bell Rock, from the well-known story that a bell was placed on it by the Abbot of Aberbrothock, which was tolled in rough weather by the action of the waves. A Danish pirate, Ralph the Rover, cut this bell away, and was afterwards punished by being himself wrecked upon the same rock. The Bell Rock lighthouse, erected in 1810, has kept many a vessel from being wrecked.

6. The lighthouse lantern is commonly lighted with oil-lamps, but some lighthouses have the electric light, which is much more powerful. The first duty of the keeper is to light the lamps every evening at sunset, and keep them constantly burning bright and clear till sunrise.

7. Many deeds of bravery have been performed in lighthouses. Robert Manning was the keeper of a small lighthouse on an islet off the American coast, his only companion being his little

daughter Ida, whom he loved very dearly. One day Ida's father went ashore in his boat to get food, and also oil for his lantern, leaving his daughter all alone in the lighthouse.

8. Soon after the lighthouse-keeper had gone



The Bell Rock Lighthouse.



ashore, the weather changed; the sky became dark, the wind rose, and caused the waves to dash furiously against the lighthouse. Robert Manning thought of his little daughter, and wished to put off in his boat to her assistance; but during such a fearful storm, it would have been madness to do so. Yet who was to light the lantern that night to warn the sailors off the perilous rocks? His own situation, away from his post of duty, together with the dangers to which his little daughter might be exposed, rendered him almost frantic with desperation. He could bear up no longer, and rushed down to the beach, in order to push off in his boat, when, behold, the light flamed out from the great lantern! The lamp was lit!

9. Ida, the lighthouse-keeper's daughter, had often seen her father light the lamp, and she knew the time when this ought to be done. So all alone she had climbed the stairs in the tower, while the wind was blowing and the waves were dashing around. She was not afraid, but stood up on a chair and tried to reach the lamp in order to light it. She found she could not reach it, so she piled books on the chair until high enough, and then struck a match, lighted the wick, and in a moment the welcome rays of the lamp shone far around into the storm and darkness.

10. You may imagine how proud Robert Manning felt when he saw what his daughter had done. Before daylight next day, the storm was over, and the keeper set sail for the island; and with tears of joy and pride, he clasped his little daughter to his heart.

chim'-ney	Win'-stan-ley	en-gin'-eer'	e-lec'-tric
lan'-tern	ex-pressed'	fin'-ished	A-mer'-i-can
Ed'-dy-stone	fa'-tal-ly	por'-tion	com-pan'-ion
Dev'-on-shire	grat'-i-fied	For'-far-shire	fu'-ri-ous-ly
At-lan'-tic	Rud'-yard	A-ber-bro'-thock	sit-u-a'-tion

mar'-i-ner, a seaman.

Bay of Bis'-cay, a bay extending along part of the west coast of France and the northern shores of Spain.

in-ge'-ni-ous, clever at making and contriving things.

con'-fi-dence, firm trust or belief.

vi'-o-lence, force.

fa'-brio, building.

em'-i-nent, notable; well known.

cir-cum'-fer-ence, the measurement round about.

struc'-ture, building.

neigh'-bour-ing, near by; close at hand.

ac-com'-plished, finished.

ab'-bot, the person at the head of an abbey.

pi'-rate, a sea-robber.

con'-stant-ly, always; continually.

as-sist'-ance, help; relief.

per'-il-ous, dangerous.

fran'-tic, mad; wild.

des-per-a'-tion, a state of despair or hopelessness.

im-ag'-ine, think.

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *People, shape, form, hope, rock, storm.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Lead, build, destroy, resist, act, accomplish.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Round, clear, dark, safe, violent, active, steady.*

## THE INCHCAPE ROCK.

1. No stir in the air, no stir in the sea,  
The ship was as still as she could be;  
Her sails from heaven received no motion,  
Her keel was steady in the ocean.
2. Without either sign or sound of their shock,  
The waves floated over the Inchcape Rock;  
So little they rose, so little they fell,  
They did not move the Inchcape bell.

3. The good old abbot of Aberbrothock  
Had placed that bell on the Inchcape Rock ;  
On the waves of the storm it floated and swung,  
And louder and louder its warning rung.
4. When the rock was hid by the surge's swell,  
The mariners heard the warning bell ;  
And then they knew the perilous rock,  
And blessed the priest of Aberbrothock.
5. The sun in heaven was shining gay,  
All things were joyful on that day ;  
The sea-birds screamed as they wheeled around,  
And there was pleasure in the sound.
6. The float of the Inchcape bell was seen,  
A darker speck on the ocean green ;  
Sir Ralph the Rover walked the deck,  
And he fixed his eye on the darker speck.
7. He felt the cheering power of spring ;  
It made him whistle, it made him sing ;  
His heart was mirthful to excess—  
But the Rover's mirth was wickedness.
8. His eye was on the bell and float ;  
Quoth he : ' My men, put out the boat,  
And row me to the Inchcape Rock,  
And I'll plague the priest of Aberbrothock.'
9. The boat is lowered, the boatmen row,  
*And to the Inchcape Rock they go ;*

Sir Ralph bent over from the boat,  
And cut the warning bell from the float !



10. Down sunk the bell with a gurgling sound :  
The bubbles arose and burst around ;  
Quoth Sir Ralph : ' The next who comes to the  
rock  
Will not bless the priest of Aberbrothock.'

11. Sir Ralph the Rover sailed away ;  
He scoured the seas for many a day ;  
And now, grown rich with plundered store,  
He steers his course for Scotland's shore.
12. So thick a haze o'erspread the sky,  
They could not see the sun on high ;  
The wind had blown a gale all day,  
At evening it had died away.
13. On deck the Rover takes his stand ;  
So dark it is, they see no land ;  
Quoth Sir Ralph : ' It will be lighter soon,  
For there is the dawn of the rising moon.'
14. ' Canst hear,' said one, ' the breakers roar ?  
Yonder, methinks, should be the shore ;  
Now, where we are, I cannot tell,  
But I wish we could hear the Inchcape bell.'
15. They hear no sound ; the swell is strong ;  
Though the wind has fallen, they drift along,  
Till the vessel strikes with a shivering shock—  
' Alas ! it is the Inchcape Rock !'
16. Sir Ralph the Rover tore his hair ;  
He beat himself in wild despair ;  
But the waves rush in on every side,  
And the vessel sinks beneath the tide.

keel, the bottom part of a ship.	per'-il-ous, dangerous.
Inch'-cape Rock, a sunken reef of rocks off the coast of Forfarshire, now called the Bell Rock.	float, the wood to which the bell was attached.
A-ber-bro'-thock, a seaport town in Forfarshire, better known as Arbroath.	ex-cess', too much of anything.
surge's swell, the rising of the waves.	quoth he, said he.
	scoured, sailed over.
	break'-ers, waves breaking into foam against rocks.
	de-spair', the state of mind in which a person loses all hope.

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## BE IN TIME.

1. Punctuality should be cultivated by all who wish to succeed in any calling, whether lofty or humble. Many people fail in life because they want this quality, for nothing gives confidence in a business man so much as regularity and accuracy in all his affairs. He who needlessly breaks an appointment, shows that he is as reckless of the waste of another's time as of his own. To the busy man, time is money, and the person who robs him of it does him as great an injury as if he had picked his pocket.

2. Washington, the first President of the United States, was so punctual, that when his secretary, Hamilton, pleaded a slow watch as an excuse for being five minutes late, he said: 'Then, sir, either you must get a new watch, or I must get a new secretary.' It was the same when he went to meet Congress at noon: he never failed to be at the door of the hall just as the clock was striking twelve. He always dined at four o'clock, and if the guests whom he had invited were not present at that hour,

the dinner just went on without them. When any apology was made by his guests for coming late, he simply said: 'Gentlemen, we are *punctual* here.'

3. On one occasion, a person had a pair of beautiful horses to sell, which Washington wanted to buy. Five o'clock in the morning was appointed as the time when the horses were to be brought for Washington to see them. But the horses did not appear until a quarter past five. When the man came with them, he was told that Washington had been at the hour appointed, but finding he was not there, had gone to some other engagement. So the man lost the chance of selling his horses by being a quarter of an hour behind time.

4. One day a gentleman was stopped in the street by a shabby-looking man, who begged the loan of some money, and ended by asking him if he did not remember his old school-mate Harry Brown. The gentleman remembered Harry very well, whose father was a rich man; and when at school, Harry's prospects in life were better than those of any boy in his class.

5. He looked with surprise at the man's dirty threadbare clothes, and asked: 'Can it be possible that you are my old friend Harry Brown?' 'It is just so,' said he. Then the gentleman asked what had brought him to that condition of poverty and want.

6. His reply was very remarkable. '*Time enough yet has brought me here,*' he said. 'I got into the

habit of always saying this. I used to put off doing things at the right time. *This has ruined me.* If I had only formed the habit of punctuality when I was young, I might have been a rich and respectable man to-day.'

7. The habit of punctuality is most easily formed in youth. It is not to be gained by accident, nor by fits and starts, but by steady effort. Once acquired, it enables us to act easily and pleasantly. To be always in the right place at the right time; to be in school before the opening exercises begin; to be in time for our business engagements, are all excellent habits to form.

8. The successful men in every calling have had a keen sense of the value of time. They have been careful of minutes; they have risen early, and worked hard during the day. By early rising, Benjamin Franklin learned several languages. When Sir Titus Salt began to make alpaca cloth near Bradford, in Yorkshire, he rose early, and was generally at his warehouse before his engines were started. The people of Bradford used to say that Titus Salt made a thousand pounds before other people were out of bed.

9. An eminent English writer, who was at one time a common soldier, says that nothing helped him more, when a young man, than the habit of *always being ready*. Now, no one can be punctual and ready without economy of time. So this young soldier rose early, got through his morning work, and had a little time left for reading. If he had to



mount guard at ten, he was ready at nine o'clock. No one ever required to wait a minute for him. So, at twenty years of age, because of his intelligence, diligence, and punctuality, he was promoted over the heads of thirty sergeants, without his promotion causing any envy or ill-will, because every one saw he deserved it.

cul'ti-vat-ed	oc-ca'sion	pov'er-ty	lan'guag-es
suc-ceed'	ap-point'-ed	re-spect'a-ble	en'-gines
reg-u-lar'i-ty	en-gage'-ment	ex'er-cis-es	dil'i-gence
ap-point'-ment	sur-prise'	ex'-cel-lent	ser'-geants
in-vit'-ed	con-di'tion	suc-cess'-ful	de-served'

punct-u-al'i-ty, the habit of always being in time.

ac'-cu-ra-cy, being without mistakes; correctness.

sec'-re-tar-y, a person who writes letters and assists in the private business of another.

Con'-gress, the lower chamber in the American government.

a-pol'o-gy, excuse.

pros'-pects in life, views for the future; expectations.

al-pac'a cloth, cloth made of the wool of the Peruvian sheep.

e-con'-o-my, the taking care of, and never wasting, anything.

mount guard, to take the station and do the duty of a sentinel.

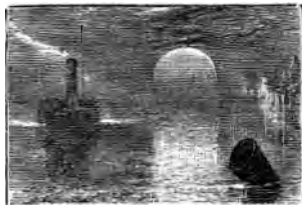
in-tel'i-gence, cleverness; understanding.

pro-mot'-ed, raised; elevated.

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *Waste, injury, hour, occasion, habit, accident.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Cultivate, succeed, fail, appoint, rob, engage.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Punctual, lofty, humble, regular, accurate, excellent.*





Herring-fishing.

## THE HERRING.

1. The herring and its near relatives the pilchard, the sprat, and the whitebait, are all fishes which are largely eaten by man. It may be doubted, indeed, if any single fish which is found in British seas has so great a value as the herring, since it can be eaten fresh, salted, or smoked, and can be kept good for a reasonable length of time.

2. Some idea of the value of the herring to us may be gathered from the fact that the fishermen of a single village in Scotland have been known to catch as much as fifty thousand pounds worth of herrings in the course of two days' fishing. The Dutch discovered the importance of the herring long before we did, and have been famous as a herring-fishing nation for the last seven hundred years.

3. The herring usually lives far away from land, in the deep waters of the open ocean, and we know little about its mode of life. The seas of the Arctic regions are said to be their favourite haunt, but they are found in the open seas over almost all the northern hemisphere. At the beginning of spring, the herrings leave their ordinary home in the deep waters of the ocean, and migrate towards the land, for the purpose of laying their eggs in shallow water. In this journey they travel in vast shoals, often five or six miles in length, and three or four in width, and they keep near the surface of the water.

4. The shoals of herrings are accompanied by myriads of voracious sea-birds in the air, and by numbers of sharks and other large fishes in the water, and their numbers are thus being constantly decreased. When they get near the land, however, a much more wholesale destruction awaits them, and a much more formidable enemy appears, when the numerous fishermen, who form the greater part of the population of our small seaport towns, put out to sea, and by catching them, earn for themselves a livelihood. Notwithstanding this great destruction

of herrings, there seems to be no lessening in the numbers that appear round our coasts year after year.

5. Both the herring and the pilchard are captured by means of immense nets which are let down into the sea, and kept down by weights attached to their lower edge, whilst the upper edge is kept from sinking by having pieces of cork fastened along it. Sometimes a very great number of fish is caught at a single haul of the net; but at other times the fishermen exert themselves for days together without catching anything to speak of. This arises from the fact that each shoal moves in such close order, that, while one net is filled with herrings till it is almost bursting, another net only a yard or two distant will be quite empty. All depends, therefore, on whether the fishermen are lucky enough to fall in with a shoal or not.

6. The night-view of a herring-fishery is very beautiful, because every fish gleams with a kind of light, which shines with great brilliance in the moon's rays.

her-ring	im-por-tance	trav-el	whole'-sale
piY'-chard	fa'-vour-ite	sur'-face	de-struc'-tion
vil'-lage	or'-din-ar-y	de-creased'	haul
rel'-a-tives, connections.		myr'-i-ads, very great numbers.	
dis-cov'-ered, found out.		vo-ra'-cious, hungry; eager to	
fa'-mous, noted.		swallow up.	
Arctic re'-gions, the land and water		for'-mid-a-ble, causing fear; alarm-	
around the north pole.		ing.	
haunt, a place much resorted to.		pop-u-la'-tion, the whole number of	
hem'-i-sphere, half of the globe.		people.	
mi-grate', move from one place to		cap'-tured, caught.	
another.		im-mense', very large.	
shoals, great numbers all together.		at-tached', fastened.	
ac-com'-pan-ied, followed; attended.		brill'-iance, brightness.	

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns : *Value, worth, nation, fame, sphere, ocean, time.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs : *Know, favour, begin, earn, capture, move.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives : *Reasonable, long, important, wide, immense, brilliant.*

4. Make **sentences** of your own, and use in each sentence one or more of the following words : *Capture, discover, famous.*

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### A PSALM OF LIFE

1. Tell me not, in mournful numbers,  
    ‘Life is but an empty dream!’  
For the soul is dead that slumbers,  
    And things are not what they seem.
2. Life is real! Life is earnest!  
    And the grave is not its goal;  
‘Dust thou art, to dust returnest,’  
    Was not spoken of the soul.
3. Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,  
    Is our destined end or way;  
But to act, that each to-morrow  
    Find us farther than to-day.
4. Art is long, and Time is fleeting,  
    And our hearts, though stout and brave,  
Still, like muffled drums, are beating  
    Funeral marches to the grave.

5. In the world's broad field of battle,  
 In the bivouac of Life,  
 Be not like dumb, driven cattle!  
 Be a hero in the strife.

6. Lives of great men all remind us  
 We can make our lives sublime,  
 And, departing, leave behind us  
 Footprints on the sands of Time;

7. Footprints, that perhaps another,  
 Sailing o'er Life's solemn main,  
 A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,  
 Seeing, shall take heart again.

8. Let us, then, be up and doing,  
 With a heart for any fate;  
 Still achieving, still pursuing,  
 Learn to labour and to wait.

mourn'-ful  
 emp'-ty  
 alum'-bers

en-joy'-ment  
 sor'-row  
 fu'-ner-al

re-mind'  
 sub-lime'  
 de-part'-ing

sol'-emn  
 ship'-wrecked  
 pur-su'-ing

goal, end or aim.

des'-tined, appointed; intended.

muf'-fled drums, drums covered up  
 with something, so as to make  
 the sound dull.

liv'-ou-ac, a place where we live

for but a short time; like a  
 company of soldiers remaining  
 at a place for a night, while  
 on the march or expecting an  
 attack.

a-chiev'-ing, performing something.





### ANIMAL FRIENDS.

1. Francesco Michele was the only son of a carpenter, who lived at a small town in the north of Sardinia. He had two sisters younger than himself; and he was only ten years old when a fire broke out in the house of his father. The house was burned to ashes, and the unfortunate carpenter lost his life in the fire. The family was completely ruined by this frightful accident, and forced to ask

charity from strangers, so that they might not die of hunger.

2. At length, tired of his useless attempts to support his mother by begging from others, Francesco thought of a plan by which he might be able to win enough money for their wants. He made with laths a cage large and roomy, and fitted it out with everything needful for the rearing of birds; and when spring returned, he went to the woods near by, to find and bring home their nests of young. He climbed from tree to tree, and seldom returned without his cage being well stored with chaffinches, linnets, blackbirds, wrens, ringdoves, and pigeons.

3. Every week, Francesco and his sisters carried their little favourites to the market, and generally managed to sell those which were most attractive and beautiful. Still, all the money they were able to get for their mother was far from being enough to supply her wants. In this difficulty, Francesco hit upon a new plan, by which he hoped to succeed better than he had yet done.

4. He thought of no less strange a plan than to train a young cat to live harmlessly in the midst of his favourite songsters. Such is the force of habit, such the power of training, that, at last, he taught the mortal enemy of his winged pets to live, to eat, to drink, and to sleep in the midst of his little charges, without once attempting to devour or injure them. The cat suffered the little birds to play all kinds of tricks with her; and never did she show her claws or offer to hurt her companions.



5. The cat would seat herself in the middle of the cage, and begin to smooth her fur, and purr with great gentleness and good-nature. The birds would sometimes settle upon her back, or even sit like a crown upon her head, chirruping and singing as if in all the safety of a shady wood.

6. The sight of a sleek and beautiful cat seated calmly in the midst of a cage of birds, was so strange, that, when Francesco showed it at the fair, he was instantly surrounded by a crowd of admiring spectators. Their wonder and delight scarcely knew any bounds when they heard him call each feathered favourite by its name, and saw it fly quickly towards him, till all were perched contentedly on his head, his arms, and his fingers.

7. Delighted with his ingenuity, the spectators rewarded him liberally; and Francesco went home in the evening, his little heart swelling with joy, to lay before his mother a sum of money which would support her many months.

8. Francesco was now happy and contented. By his own patience and carefulness, he was able to support his mother and sisters. Unfortunately, in the midst of all his happiness, and when he was beginning to be most successful, he died. One evening, he gathered a kind of mushroom very common in the southern countries of Europe; but not being able to distinguish the true mushroom from the poisonous toadstool, he ate a great number of the latter, and died in three days, in spite of every *means to cure him* which his kind friends tried.

9. During the three days of Francesco's illness, his birds flew continually round and round his bed, some lying sadly upon his pillow; others flitting backwards and forwards above his head; a few uttering brief but sorrowful cries, and all taking scarcely any food.

10. The death of Francesco showed how much animals may come to love those who are kind and good to them. All the birds seemed to know that they had lost a friend; but none of them showed at his death such real grief as a tame partridge which he had. When poor Francesco was placed in his coffin, she flew round and round it, and at last perched upon the lid. In vain they several times drove her off; she still returned; and when the body was carried off to the graveyard, she managed to escape and follow the company.

11. During the burial, she sat upon a neighbouring cypress, to watch where they laid the remains of her friend; and when the crowd had gone, she left the spot no more, except to return to the cottage of his mother for her usual food. She came daily to perch and to sleep upon the turret of the chapel which looked upon his grave. Here she lived, and here she died about four months after the death of her beloved master.

Fran-ces'-co	at-tempts'	suc-ceed'	ad-mir'-ing
Mich'-el-e	re-turned'	fa'-vour-ite	feath'-ered
car'-pen-ter	chaf'-finch-es	at-tempt'-ing	con-tent'-ed-ly
com-plete'-ly	man'-aged	com-pan'-ions	con-tin'-u-al-ly
ac'-ci-dent	at-trac'-tive	chir'-rup-ing	sor'-row-ful
char'-i-ty	dif'-fi-cul-ty	sur-round'-ed	neigh'-bour-ing

**Sar-din'-i-a**, a large island in the Mediterranean, lying about half-way between Italy and Spain.

**laths**, thin slips of wood.

**spec-ta'-tors**, people looking on.

**in-gen-u'-i-ty**, skill; cleverness.

**dis-tin'-guish**, to tell one thing from another.

**cy'-press**, a tree used as a common emblem of mourning.

**EXERCISES.**—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *North, fire, life, fright, charity, room, need.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Lose, die, beg, favour, succeed, sing.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Mortal, smooth, content, patient, brief, scarce.*

## THRIFT AND DILIGENCE.

1. Thrift means the taking care, and making the best use, of what we have. It is not mean and selfish to be saving and careful. Many men have risen in the world, and been useful to their fellow-creatures, by being careful and diligent. Careless and thriftless people give so much trouble, both to themselves and others, that the habit of being careful with time and money cannot be learned too early.

2. Young people have now many aids to thrift. They have the Post-office Savings-bank, where sums of one shilling and upwards may be deposited; and the Penny Savings-bank, which will take sums from one penny upwards. To begin to save, we need not wait until we have a large sum collected. The best way is just to begin with the little sum we may have at the time. If we take care of the pence, the pounds will take care of themselves. The habit of *thrift* once formed and carefully followed out,

will not only save us from being a burden upon others, but will also give us the means of helping our poorer and less fortunate neighbours.

3. But making the best use of time is quite as important as saving money. It is another way of being thrifty, for time is worth money. In addition, by making a good use of our time we may gain much that money of itself could not give us. Here is an example. A well-known English writer, Cobbett, who began life as a common soldier, on the pay of sixpence a day, learned grammar during the odd hours which were wasted by his companions. He had no comfortable room to study in. The edge of his bed was his seat; his knapsack formed a book-case; while a bit of board lying across his knees was a writing-table. Not having money to spare for the purchase of oil or candles, he had to content himself, in winter, with the light of the fire. An occasional farthing, saved from twopence a week left over from the purchase of food, was all he had wherewith to buy pens and paper. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, and amidst the laughing and talking of his brother-soldiers, he pursued the work of self-education, and in time became a famous English writer. Elihu Burritt, another famous man, also managed, while blowing the bellows and wielding the hammer as a blacksmith, to learn forty languages. He was afterwards known as the 'learned blacksmith.'

4. A boy named Johnny, when on a visit to his grandfather, received an advice from the old man,

which was a great help towards his success in life. 'Johnny, my boy,' he said, 'I will give you a short rule to live by; follow it, and it will be worth more than a gold mine to you. It is this: When you have anything to do, *always do it in the best way you can.*'

5. Next day, after dinner, his uncle gave Johnny and his brother Mark each a flower-bed in the garden to weed. Now, as they had both expected to spend the afternoon in play, you may be sure they did not care to be sent to work. Mark pouted and fretted, and did not half do his work. Johnny began in the same style; but presently remembering his grandfather's rule, he set to work in earnest, and did his best to weed his bed. Just as he had finished his portion, their uncle came to see how they were getting on. He was pleased to find how well Johnny had done his work, and praised him for his diligence and carefulness. Then Johnny ran off and spent the rest of the day in play, while Mark had to remain all the afternoon over his work.

6. Johnny began to think to himself: 'That's a good rule of grandfather's. When I've got anything to do, I'll always try and do my best.' When he was fifteen years of age, he went to an academy. He did his best there; and before he had been a year at school, he had so good a character, that a shopkeeper in the village offered him a place in his shop. He carried his grandfather's rule with him there, and always did his

best in the shop. When Johnny was only twenty-one years of age, he was taken into the business, and he still went on doing his best, until he became a rich man, whom everybody loved and honoured.

7. Although we are thrifty, careful, and diligent, we need not imitate the people called misers, who deny themselves proper food and drink, and the necessary clothing, that they may save money. Very often such people die without ever having used their money, and leave it all to be spent by others. We should be thrifty, in order that we may be independent and useful in the world.

8. Benjamin Franklin wrote some very wise maxims about taking care of time and money. Here are some of them: The way to wealth is as plain as the way to market—it depends chiefly on two words, *industry* and *frugality*; that is, waste neither *time* nor *money*, but make the best use of both. If we are industrious, we shall never starve; for, at the working-man's house, hunger looks in, but dares not enter. Industry pays debts, while Despair increaseth them. What though you have found no treasure, nor any rich relation have left you a legacy. Diligence is the mother of good-luck, and God gives all things to Industry. Plough deep while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell and to keep. Work while it is called to-day, for you know not how much you may be hindered to-morrow; and further, never leave that till to-morrow which you can do to-day.

9. Handle your tools without mittens; remember

that the cat in gloves catches no mice. It is true there is much to be done, and perhaps you are weak-handed; but stick to it steadily, and you will see great effects; for 'constant dropping wears away stones,' and 'by diligence and patience the mouse ate the cable in two;' and 'little strokes fell great oaks.' Methinks I hear some of you say, 'Must a man afford himself no leisure?' Employ your time well, if you mean to gain leisure; and since you are not sure of a minute, throw not away an hour.

dil'-i-gent	com-pan'-ions	lan'-guag-es	hon'-oured
for-tun-ate	com'-fort-a-ble	ad-vice'	de-pends'
neigh'-bours	knap'-sack	suc-cess'	in'-dus-try
im-por'-tant	pur'-chase	a-cad'-em-y	fru-gal'-i-ty
ad-di'-tion	oc-ca-sion-al	shop'-keep-er	pa'-tience
gram'-mar	Bur'-ritt	vil'-lage	em-ploy'

de-pos'-it-ed, paid into; placed.  
 col-lect'-ed, gathered.  
 por'-tion, part; task.  
 im'-i-tate, copy; take as a pattern.  
 ne'-cess-ar-y, needful.  
 in-de-pen'-dent, not relying upon  
 others for anything.  
 de-spair', want of hope.

treas'-ure, anything very valuable.  
 leg'-a-cy, money, or other gifts, left  
 to us by some one who is dead.  
 slug'-gards, very lazy persons.  
 mit'-tens, a kind of gloves.  
 leis'-ure, the time which we have  
 to ourselves free from our  
 usual work.

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *Thrift, care, use, trouble, fortune, example.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Learn, study, sit, pursue, visit, try.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Selfish, mean, diligent, difficult, earnest, frugal.*

4. Make **sentences** of your own, and use in each sentence one or more of the following words: *Collect, imitate, necessary.*



## THE OSTRICH

1. Here is the picture of an ostrich. See what a pair of legs he has got, and how they surpass those of all other birds, not only in length, but in toughness and strength. A stroke from one of his legs will knock down a hyena, and has even been known to kill a man; while the sharp claw of his foot will often tear open any animal that ventures to attack him. With these long and powerful legs, the ostrich can *run* faster than any other animal.

2. His wings, on the other hand, are remarkably small, compared with the size of his body.

They are strong enough to assist him in running, but are too weak to fit him for a vigorous flight in the air.



The Ostrich.

3. The ostrich is the largest of all existing birds. He is a good deal taller than a full-grown man, being from six to eight feet high. In the male bird the lower part of the neck and the body are of a deep glossy black; the plumes of the wings and tail are white. The female is ashen brown sprinkled with white, and



her tail and wing plumes are white, like those of the male. The voice of the ostrich has a deep, hollow rumbling sound, very like the roar of the lion. In a wild state he is known to live from twenty to thirty years. The male, when fully grown, weighs from 200 to 300 pounds; the female not so much.

4. The ostrich inhabits the hot sandy deserts of Africa. There he feeds on the wild melon of the desert, that juicy fruit which sucks up all the moisture it can catch in the cool of the night, or store up during the rain-storms. Besides melons, the bird eats grasses and hard grain. To grind the hard food, he has a very powerful gizzard, which acts somewhat like a mill. As grinding-stones for this mill, the ostrich picks up stones, bones, or whatever gritty substances he can find, and bolts them just as you see common birds swallow sand and hard pebbles. In captivity, the ostrich is not at all particular what he stuffs down his enormous gullet; he will gulp down knives, brickbats, old shoes, and feathers. Ostriches have even been known to swallow a brood of live ducklings.

5. The ostrich is a gregarious bird—that is, he is not fond of living alone, but roams about in flocks of his own kind. These flocks, again, keep company with vast herds of giraffes, zebras, and antelopes, his fellow-tenants of the sandy plains. He is also a polygamous bird, each male having from two to seven wives.

6. The nest of the ostrich is easily made. He merely scoops or scrapes out a shallow hole in the

sand with his foot, and his nest is ready and complete! In the centre are laid most of the eggs; but the margin is also rounded in with a number of eggs, making a kind of bossed or knobby rim round the egg-plate. There are generally from fifteen to eighteen in the nest altogether. The eggs lying in the hot sand under the burning sun are not much in danger of becoming cold, even though the bird should not always be sitting on them. Till lately, it was a common belief that the parent bird, after laying the eggs, carelessly left them in the sand to be hatched by the heat of the sun. This, however, is not the case. In the intense heat of the day, the bird leaves the nest for a time, till the air begins to cool again; but it is carefully watched by the parents, who take their turn in sitting on it—the male during the night, the female during the day.

7. An ostrich egg averages about three pounds in weight, that is to say, one ostrich egg is equal to about two dozen eggs of an ordinary fowl. The method of cooking the eggs is very peculiar. The egg is set upright on the fire, and a round hole is broken at the top, through which a forked stick is squeezed, with a handle long enough to hold it by. This stick is then twirled round between the hands, so as to beat up the contents of the egg. Inside the egg, some smooth stones shaped like beans are generally to be found; these are of the same substance as the shell.

8. Every one must have heard of ostrich feathers, and must know how they are used for the adorn-

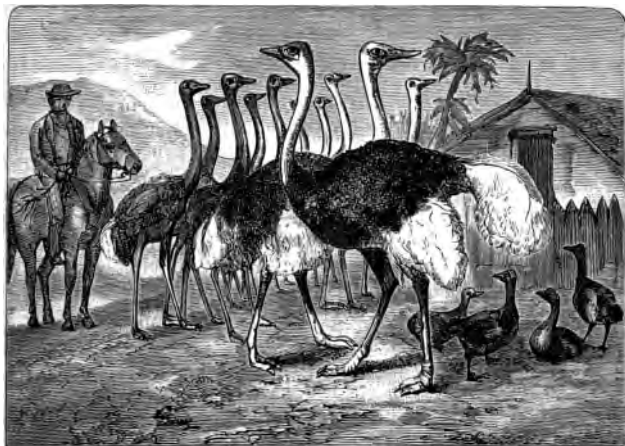
ment of ladies' hats. These beautiful white plumes grow on the ends of the wings of the male birds. A good bird in his prime will yield from twenty to forty of them at a clipping, besides a few black feathers also from the wings. The value of such a clipping may run from three to as high as fifteen pounds.

9. Ostriches are eagerly hunted for the sake of their feathers. The best time is in March and April. The more common way for the native hunter is to lie hidden in a sand-hole near the nest, and when the bird comes, to shoot it with poisoned arrows. Sometimes, however, the hunter wraps himself in an ostrich skin, making his own legs stand for those of the ostrich. His arm he uses in such a way as to resemble the head and neck. The likeness is so striking, that at a short distance you cannot tell the true ostrich from the sham one. The hunter thus passes freely among the flock of ostriches, and he shoots at them one after the other, while the puzzled ostriches do not even guess the trick that is being played on them.

10. A more sportsman-like way of hunting the ostrich is to mount a swift horse and chase him, a man being sent ahead to shoot him as he dashes by. His speed is very great, attaining sometimes, it is said, the wonderful rate of a mile a minute. At full speed, his legs are hardly seen to touch the ground, and in one pace a full-grown ostrich will stride from ten to fourteen feet. He is so long-winded and swift, that horses would have no chance with him, were it not

that he always runs in curves, and the horseman, by taking a straight course, gets within shot of him.

11. It is little more than twenty years ago since the ostrich was first tamed. So late as 1865, there were only eighty-five tame ostriches in the whole of Cape Colony; but now ostrich-farming has become a great occupation in that country. By



An Ostrich Farm in Cape Colony.

1875, the tamed birds amounted to twenty-eight thousand; and by this time there are far more than double that number. A pair of good birds for breeding, which at one time would have cost only a few shillings, will now fetch from one to three hundred pounds, or even more. The feathers are carefully packed in cases, pepper or tobacco being plentifully strewn over them, to preserve them from moths.

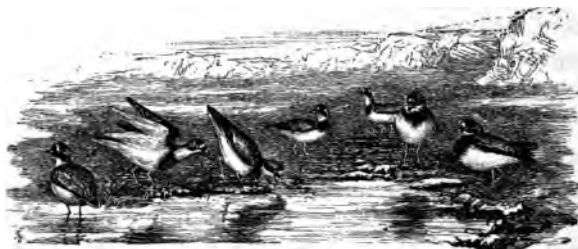
Each case is next sewn in bagging, with numerous seals at the seams, to keep off pilfering fingers. Shipped to this country, the feathers, on their arrival, are dressed, trimmed, and dyed to suit the fashion of the day.

os'trich	sub'stan-ces	knob'-by	a-moun't-ed
tough'-ness	par-tic'u-lar	or'-din-ar-y	to-bac'-oo
ven'tures	gi-raffes'	pe-cu'-liar	pre-serves'
re-mark'a-bly	an'-te-lop-es	squeezed	nu'-mer-ous,
com-pared'	po-ly'-gam-ous	Col'-on-y	fa'-shion
sur-pass', excel.		cap-tiv'-i-ty, a state of confinement	
hy-e'-na, a wild animal of the dog		e-nor'-mous, very large.	
kind with a bristly mane.		gul'-let, the passage in the neck by	
vig'-or-ous, lively and active.		which an animal swallows.	
plumes, feathers.		gre-ga'-ri-ous, living in flocks or	
mel'-on, a cooling fruit which grows		herds.	
in warm climates, resembling		mar'-gin, the edge.	
an apple.		in-tense', very strong.	
gig'-zard, the muscular stomach of a		re-sam'-ble, to be like.	
fowl or bird.		at-tain'-ing, reaching.	
grit'-ty, coarse and hard.		oc-cu-pa'-tion, business, work.	

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *Picture, vigour, sand, substance, margin, parent.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Assist, exist, weigh, inhabit, act, believe.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Tough, strong, moist, captive, equal, intense.*





### SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

1. Great men, who are admired and praised by everybody, are often found to be more modest than persons of ordinary ability. Sir Isaac Newton, the eminent philosopher, was one of those great and at the same time modest men.

2 When a little boy at school, he surprised all who knew him by the curious little machines which he made with his own hands. He had a number of saws, hatchets, hammers, and other tools, which he used very cleverly. A windmill having been put up near the place where he lived, he frequently went

to look at it, and examined every part, till he became thoroughly acquainted with it, and the way in which it moved.

3. He then began, with his knife, and saws, and hammer, and made a small windmill, exactly like the large one: it was a very neat and curious piece of workmanship. He sometimes set it upon the house-top, that the wind might turn it round. He also contrived to cause a mouse to turn this mill. This little animal being put inside a hollow wheel, its endeavours to get forward turned the wheel, and set the machinery in motion. There was also some corn placed above the wheel, and when the mouse tried to get at the corn, it made the mill go round.

4. Having got an old box from a friend, he made it into a water-clock—that is, a clock driven by a slow fall of water. It was very like our common clocks, but much smaller, being only about four feet high. There was a dial-plate at the top, with figures of the hours. The hour-hand was turned by a piece of wood, which either fell or rose by water dropping upon it.

5. This clock stood in the room where he slept, and, every morning, he took care to supply it with plenty of water. It pointed out the hours so well, that the people in the house would go to see what was the hour by it. It was kept in the house as a curiosity, long after Isaac went to college. The walls of the room in which Isaac lodged were covered with drawings of birds, beasts, men, ships, and mathematical figures, all neatly done with charcoal.

6. When Isaac grew a little older, and went to college, he had a great desire to know something about the air, the water, the tides, and the sun, moon, and stars. One day, when he was sitting alone in his garden, he saw an apple fall from a tree to the ground. He then began to ask himself, what is the cause of the apple's falling down? Is it from some power or force in the apple itself, or is the power in the earth, which draws the apple down?

7. When he had long thought about this subject, he found out that it was the earth that attracted or drew the apple towards it. As he went on to examine into this wonderful subject, he discovered that all objects whatever have an attraction for each other. Thus, it is the power of attraction which holds the earth together in the form of a sphere. Thus, also, the moon, though a large globe, is subject to the attraction of the earth, and the planets are subject to the attraction of the sun. And it is by attraction that they are all made to keep their proper distances from each other. He was also the first who showed that every ray of light from the sun consists of seven different colours; and he made known many other curious and wonderful things which were never known before.

8. He was of a mild and equal temper, and was seldom or never seen in a passion. One day he was called out of his study, where all his papers and writings were lying upon a table. His dog Diamond happened to jump upon the table and overturn a lighted candle, which set fire to all his papers, and consumed them in a few moments. In this way he



lost the fruit of the labour of many years. But when he came into his study, and saw what had happened, he did not strike the little dog, but only said: 'Ah, Diamond, Diamond! thou little knowest the mischief thou hast done!'

9. Though Isaac Newton was a very wise and learned man, he was not proud of his learning, but was very meek and humble. He was kind to all, even to the poorest and meanest men. Though he was wiser than most other men, yet he said, a short time before he died, that all his knowledge was as nothing when compared with what he had yet to learn. He was sometimes so much engaged in thinking, that his dinner was often ready for him three hours before he could be persuaded to come to table. He died in the year 1727, at the age of eighty-five.

or'-din-ar-y	thor'-ough-ly	ex-am'-ine
a-bil'-i-ty	ac-quaint'-ed	at-trac'-tion
em'-i-nent	ma-chin'-er-y	dif'-fer-ent
mod'-est	cu-ri-os'-i-ty	col'-ours
cu'-ri-ous	col'-lege	pas'-sion
ma-chines'	math-e-mat'-i-cal	know'-ledge
fre'-quent-ly	sub'-ject	com-pared'
ex-am'-ined	at-tract'-ed	en-gaged'

phil-os'-o-pher, a very wise man;

a lover of wisdom.

con-trib'-ed, found out a way.

en-deav'-ours, efforts.

con-sists', is made up of.

con-sumed', burned; destroyed.

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *College, mathematics, earth, sphere, passion, labour, table.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Contrive, attract, labour, die, dine, engage.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Modest, able, proud, meek, humble, wise.*

4. Make **sentences** of your own, and use in each sentence one or more of the following words: *Consist, consume, contrive.*

## CASABIANCA.

1. The boy stood on the burning deck,  
     Whence all but he had fled ;  
 The flame that lit the battle's wreck,  
     Shone round him o'er the dead.  
 Yet beautiful and bright he stood,  
     As born to rule the storm ;  
 A creature of heroic blood,  
     A proud, though childlike form.
  
2. The flames rolled on—he would not go  
     Without his father's word ;  
 That father, faint in death below,  
     His voice no longer heard.  
 He called aloud : ' Say, father, say  
     If yet my task is done ?'  
 He knew not that the chieftain lay  
     Unconscious of his son.
  
3. ' Speak, father !' once again he cried,  
     ' If I may yet be gone ?'  
 And but the booming shots replied,  
     And fast the flames rolled on ;  
 Upon his brow he felt their breath,  
     And in his waving hair,  
 And looked from that lone post of death  
     In still, yet brave despair.
  
4. He shouted but once more aloud :  
     ' My father ! must I stay ?'

While o'er him fast, through sail and shroud,  
 The wreathing fires made way.  
 They wrapped the ship in splendour wild,  
 They caught the flag on high,  
 And streamed above the gallant child,  
 Like banners in the sky.

5. There came a burst of thunder sound—  
 The boy—oh! where was he?  
 Ask of the winds, that far around  
 With fragments strewed the sea!  
 With mast and helm and pennon fair,  
 That well had borne their part—  
 But the noblest thing that perished there  
 Was that young faithful heart!

splen'-dour

per'-ished

he-ro'-ic, noble; very brave.

chief'-tain, leader.

un-con'-scious, without feeling or  
knowledge.

shroud, a rope from the mast-

head to the ship's side to sup-  
port the masts.

gal'-lant, brave.

frag'-ments, broken pieces.

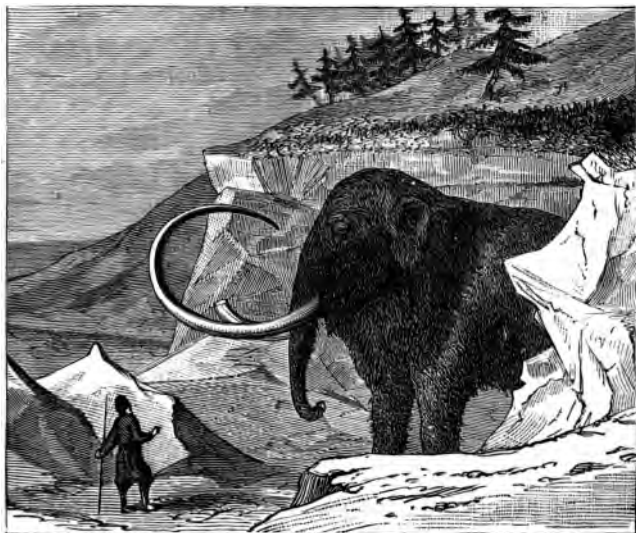
pen'-non, a small flag.

### DISCOVERY OF AN ELEPHANT WHICH HAD BEEN DEAD A THOUSAND YEARS.

1. In the year 1799 there was discovered in Siberia, in the dominions of the emperor of Russia, an enormous elephant, as perfect as when, a thousand years before, death had arrested its breath. It was incased in a huge block of ice, which hung on the *bold rocky bank* of the river Lena. This river, whose

name in the Siberian language means 'sluggard,' is frozen over for fully eight months of the year.

2. A certain fisherman was in the habit of going in search of elephants' tusks, for each of which a sum of money was offered by the Russian government. One morning he saw, on the bank of the



river, an enormous block of ice, inside of which there was a huge shapeless mass, which at the time he could not make out.

3. Year after year the block of ice became smaller and smaller, melted by the warm summer sun, and at length he saw that it contained a huge animal of the same shape as the elephant, though much larger than those which now roam over the plains and

through the forests of Asia and Africa. It had huge tusks of ivory coiled upwards and inwards, so as to form an almost complete circle.

4. For four years in succession the fisherman visited the spot, but informed no one of his discovery. At last, in 1803, by the melting of the ice in an unusually warm summer, the vast mass slid down upon a sandbank at the mouth of the river. Every part of the animal was in excellent preservation; the skin was of a dark tint, covered with reddish fur and strong black bristly hairs.

5. Now attacking the carcase, and smashing the ice which incased the head of the monster, the fisherman cut off the magnificent tusks, hurried home, and sold them for fifty rubles, or more than six pounds sterling. He left the well-preserved elephant meat of a thousand years old, yet juicy and without taint, to be devoured by wolves and bears, or hacked to pieces by the natives as food for their dogs.

6. It was not till two years afterwards that a celebrated naturalist was made aware of the discovery; and he at once visited the spot. Alas! he was too late. The elephant was picked clean, an entire fore-leg even had disappeared; and nothing remained but the trunkless, three-legged skeleton. The eyes, however, were still in the sockets, and the brain entire in the skull.

7. Mr Adams, the naturalist referred to, succeeded in recovering most of the skin, which was so heavy, that ten men found great difficulty in carrying it *to the shore*, although only a short distance away.

A portion of the skin, covered with hair, is still to be seen in the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

8. The mammoth, as this kind of elephant is called, measures, from the front of the skull to the end of the tail, over sixteen feet, and is rather more than nine feet in height. The tusks, which were afterwards recovered, and added to the skeleton, measure nine feet six inches in length.



Skeleton of the Mammoth.

9. This animal must at one time have roamed over the grassy plains of Northern Asia, and bathed itself in the large rivers which yet flow to the sea. The long fur discovered on the body shows that it had been able to live in countries where the winter might be very cold; and thus it is unlike the elephant of the present day, which lives only in warm countries.

10. At one time, it might also have been found in this country before such a sea as the German Ocean existed, when we could have walked on dry land straight across to France or Germany. We can fancy our savage forefathers catching their breath with fear, and hiding in the deepest recesses of the

woods at the approach of the monster, under whose feet the very ground shook, and before whose march sturdy trees bent like saplings before the wind.

em'-per-or  
lan'-guage  
con-tained'  
com-plete'

ex'-cel-lent  
at-tack'-ing  
de-voured'  
dis-ap-peared'

re-ferred'  
suc-ceed'-ed  
dif-fi-cul-ty  
col'-lege

sur'-geons  
re-cov'-ered  
skel'-e-ton  
ap-proach'

dis-cov'-ered, found out.

Si-be'-ri-a, a large and cold country  
in the north of Asia.

do-min'-ions, the country ruled over.

e-nor'-mous, very large.

ar-rest'-ed, stopped.

in suc-ces'-sion, one following after  
the other.

pre-ser-va'-tion, the state of being  
kept free from decay.

car'-case, a dead body.

mag-nif-i-cent, very large and fine.

pounds ster'-ling, lawful British  
money. 'Sterling' is derived  
from the popular name of the

early German traders in Eng-  
land, who were called *Easter-  
lings*.

cel'-e-brat-ed, well known.

nat'-u-ral-ist, one who is fond of  
studying nature, more especially  
animals.

skel'-e-ton, the bony frame of an  
animal.

re-cov'-er-ing, getting back.

mam'-moth, the name given to this  
kind of elephant, which now  
no longer exists.

re-cess'-es, the most hidden parts.  
sap'-lings, young trees.

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns:  
*Elephant, Russia, ice, shape, circle, wool, nature.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Breathe, freeze, govern,  
discover, bathe, recede.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Bold, excellent,  
magnificent, high, warm, deep.*

4. Make **sentences** of your own, and use in each sentence one or  
more of the following words: *Magnificent, recover, celebrated.*



## EYES, AND NO EYES;

OR, THE ART OF SEEING.

## PART I.

‘Well, Robert, where have you been walking this afternoon?’ said Mr Andrews to one of his pupils at the close of a holiday.

*Robert.* I have been, sir, to Broom-heath, and so round by the windmill upon Camp-mount, and home through the meadows by the river-side.

*Mr Andrews.* Well, that’s a pleasant round.

*R.* I thought it very dull, sir; I scarcely met with a single person. I would rather have gone along the turnpike road.

*Mr A.* Why, if seeing men and horses is your object, you would indeed be better entertained on the high-road. But did you see William?

*R.* We set out together, but he lagged behind in the lane, so I walked on and left him.

*Mr A.* That was a pity. He would have been company for you.

*R.* Oh, he is so tedious, always stopping to look at this thing and that! I had rather walk alone. I daresay he has not got home yet.

*Mr A.* Here he comes.—Well, William, where have you been?

*William.* O sir, the pleasantest walk! I went all over Broom-heath, and so up to the mill at the top of the hill, and then down among the green meadows by the side of the river.



*Mr A.* Why, that is just the round Robert has been taking, and he complains of its dullness, and prefers the high-road.

*W.* I wonder at that. I am sure I hardly took a step that did not delight me, and I have brought home my handkerchief full of curiosities.

*Mr A.* Suppose, then, you give us some account of what amused you so much. I fancy it will be as new to Robert as to me.



The Woodpecker.

*W.* I will, sir. The lane leading to the heath, you know, is close and sandy, so I did not mind it much, but made the best of my way. However, I spied a curious thing in the hedge. It was an old crab-tree, out of which grew a great bunch of something green, quite different from the tree itself. Here is a branch of it.

*Mr A.* Ah! this is mistletoe, a plant of great fame, for the use made of it by the Druids of old in their religious rites. It bears a very slimy white berry.

It is one of those plants which do not grow in the ground by a root of their own, but fix themselves upon other plants; whence they have been styled *parasitical*, as being hangers-on, or dependents.

*W.* A little farther on, I saw a green woodpecker fly to a tree, and run up the trunk like a cat.

*Mr A.* That was to seek for insects in the bark, on which they live. For that purpose, they bore holes with their strong bills, and thereby damage the trees.

*W.* When I got upon the open heath, how charming it was! The air seemed so fresh, and the prospect on every side so free and unbounded! Then it was all covered with gay flowers, many of which I had never observed before. I saw, too, several birds that were new to me. There was a pretty grayish one, of the size of a lark, that was hopping about some great stones; and when he flew he showed a great deal of white above his tail.



The Wheatear.

*Mr A.* That was a wheatear. They are reckoned very delicious birds to eat, and frequent open downs in various localities in considerable numbers.

*W.* There was a flock of lapwings upon a marshy

part of the heath, that amused me much. As I came near them, some of them kept flying round and round just over my head, and crying *peeweeet* so distinctly, one might fancy they almost spoke. I thought I should have caught one of them, for it flew as if one of its wings was broken, and often tumbled close to the ground; but as I came near, it always made a shift to get away.

*Mr A.* Ha! you were finely taken in then! This was all an artifice of the bird's to entice you away from its nest; for they build upon the bare ground, and their nests would easily be observed, did they not draw off the attention of intruders by their loud cries and counterfeit lameness.

*W.* I wish I had known that, for it led me a long chase, often over shoes in water. However, it was the cause of my falling in with an old man and a boy who were cutting and piling up turf for fuel. They gave me a creature I never saw before—a young viper, which they had just killed. I have seen several common snakes, but this is thicker in proportion, and of a darker colour than they are.

*Mr A.* True. Vipers frequent those turfy, boggy grounds pretty much, and I have known several turf-cutters bitten by them.

*W.* They are very venomous, are they not?

*Mr A.* Enough so to make their wounds painful and dangerous, though they seldom prove fatal.

pleas'-ant	ac-count'	de-pend'-ents	dis-tinct'-ly
com-plains'	mis'-tile-toe	fre-quent'	at-ten'-tion
cu-ri-os'-i-ties	par-a-sit'-i-cal	con-sid'-er-a-ble	in-trud'-ers

turn'-pike road, the common high-way.	dam'-age, harm.
en-ter-tained', amused.	de-li'-ci-ous, very nice to eat.
te'-di-ous, very wearisome.	lo-cal'-i-ties, places.
pre-fers', likes best.	ar'-ti-fice, trick; a cunning act.
re-li'-gious rites, acts of worship.	en-tice', to lead astray.
	coun'-ter-feit, sham, pretended.
	ven'-o-mous, poisonous.

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns : *Fame, artifice, turf, bog, fate.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs : *Entertain, amuse, grow, depend, cover, intrude.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives : *Pleasant, single, scarce, dull, frequent, lame.*

## EYES, AND NO EYES;

### OR, THE ART OF SEEING.

#### PART II.

*William.* I then took my course up to the wind-mill on the mount. I climbed the steps of the mill, in order to get a better view of the country round. What an extensive prospect! I counted fifteen church-steeple; and I saw several gentlemen's houses peeping out from the midst of green woods and plantations; and I could trace the windings of the river all along the low grounds, till it was lost behind a ridge of hills. From the hill, I went straight down to the meadows below, and walked on the side of a brook that runs into the river. It was all bordered with reeds and flags and tall flowering plants, quite different from those I had seen on the heath. As I was getting down the bank to reach one of them, I heard something plunge into the water near me. It was a large water-rat; and I saw it

swim over to the other side, and go into its hole. There were a great many large dragon-flies all about the stream. I caught one of the finest, and have got him here in a leaf. But how I longed to catch a bird that I saw hovering over the water, and every now and then darting down into it! It was all over a mixture of the most beautiful green and blue with some orange colour. It was somewhat less than a thrush, and had a large head and bill, and a short tail.

*Mr Andrews.* I can tell you what that bird was—a kingfisher, the celebrated halcyon of the



The Kingfisher.

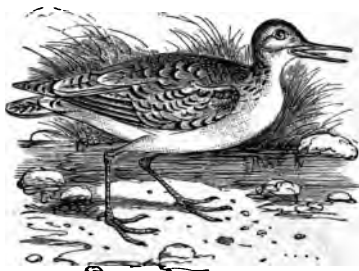
ancients, about which so many tales are told. It lives on fish, which it catches in the manner you saw. It builds in holes in the banks, and is a shy retired bird,

never to be seen far from the stream where it lives.

*W.* I must try to get another sight of him, for I never saw a bird that pleased me so much. Well, I followed this little brook till it entered the river, and then I took the path that runs along the bank. On the opposite side, I observed several little birds running along the shore, and making a piping noise. They were brown and white, and about as big as a snipe.

*Mr A.* I suppose they were sandpipers, one of the numerous family of birds that get their living by wading among the shallows, and picking up worms and insects.

*W.* There were a great many swallows, too, sporting upon the surface of the water, that entertained me with their motions. Sometimes they dipped in the stream; sometimes they pursued one another so quickly, that the eye could scarcely follow them. In one place, where a high steep sandbank rose directly above the river, I observed many of them go in and out of holes with which the bank was bored full.



The Sandpiper.

*Mr A.* Those were sand-martins, the smallest of our species of swallows. They are of a mouse-colour above, and white beneath. They make their nests and bring up their young in these holes, which run to a great depth, and by their situation are generally secure from all plunderers.

*W.* A little farther on I saw a man in a boat, who was catching eels in an odd way. He had a long pole, with broad iron prongs at the end, just like Neptune's trident, only there were five instead of three. This he pushed straight down among the mud in the deepest parts of the river, and fetched up the eels sticking between the prongs.

*Mr A.* I have seen this method. It is called eel-spearing.

*W.* While I was looking at him, a heron came flying over my head, with his large flagging wings. He alighted at the next turn of the river, and I crept softly behind the bank, to watch his motions. He had waded into the water as far as his long legs



The Heron.

would carry him, and was standing with his neck drawn in, looking intently on the stream. Presently he darted his long bill as quick as lightning into the water, and drew out a fish, which he swallowed. I

saw him catch another in the same manner. He then took alarm at some noise I made, and flew away slowly to a wood at some distance, where he settled.

*Mr A.* Probably his nest was there, for herons build upon the loftiest trees they can find, and usually in society together, like rooks.

*W.* I then turned homeward across the meadows,

where I stopped to look at a large flock of starlings which kept flying about at no great distance. I could not tell at first what to make of them; for they rose all together from the ground as thick as a swarm of bees, and formed themselves into a kind of black cloud, hovering over the field. After taking a short round, they settled again, and presently rose again in the same manner. I daresay there were hundreds of them.

*Mr A.* Perhaps so; for, in the fenny counties, their flocks are so numerous as to break down whole acres of reeds by settling on them.

*W.* I got to the high field next our house just as the sun was setting, and I stood looking at it till it was quite lost. What a glorious sight! The clouds were tinged with purple and crimson and yellow of all shades and hues, and the clear sky varied from blue to a fine green at the horizon. But how large the sun appears just as it sets! I think it seems twice as big as when it is overhead.

*Mr A.* It does so; and you may probably have observed the same apparent enlargement of the moon at its rising.

*W.* I have. But, pray, what is the reason of this?

*Mr A.* It is an optical deception, depending upon principles which I cannot well explain to you till you know more of that branch of science. But what a number of new ideas this afternoon's walk has afforded you! I do not wonder that you found it amusing; it has been very instructive too.—Did you see nothing of all these sights, Robert?



*Robert.* I saw some of them, but I did not take particular notice of them.

*Mr A.* Why not?

*R.* I don't know. I did not care about them, and I made the best of my way home.

*Mr A.* That would have been right if you had been sent on a message; but as you only walked for amusement, it would have been wiser to have sought out as many sources of it as possible. But so it is—one man walks through the world with his eyes open, and another with them shut; and upon this difference depends all the superiority of knowledge the one acquires above the other. While many a vacant, thoughtless youth is whirled throughout Europe without gaining a single idea worth crossing a street for, the observing eye and inquiring mind find matter of improvement and delight in every ramble in town or country. Do you, then, William, continue to make use of your eyes; and you, Robert, learn that eyes were given you to use.

dra'-gon-flies

fol'-lowed

tri'-dent

de-pend'-ing

hov'-er-ing

nu'-mer-ous

light'-ning

prin'-ci-ples

mix'-ture

shal'-lows

swal'-lowed

sci'-ence

cel'-e-brat-ed

sit-u-a'-tion

so-ci'-e-ty

mes'-sage

hal'-cy-on

plun'-der-ers

en-lar'-ge-ment

im-prove'-ment

ex-ten'-sive, wide.

pros'-pect, view.

plan-ta'-tions, places planted with trees.

en-ter-tained', amused.

pur-sued', followed after.

spe'-ci-es, kind.

se-cure', safe.

Nep'-tune, the god of the sea.

ho-ri'-zon, the line which bounds

the vision, where the earth and sky seem to meet.

prob'-a-bly, very likely.

ap-par'-ent, seeming.

op'-ti-cal de-cep'-tion, the eyes being deceived with a false appearance.

in-struc'-tive, full of information.

su-pe-ri-or'-i-ty, higher quality.

ac-quires', gains.

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *Extent, leaf, noise, method, number, glory, science.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Mix, tell, follow, plunder, enlarge.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Possible, superior, vacant, brief, true.*

4. Make **sentences** of your own, and use in each sentence one or more of the following words: *Extensive, prospect, secure.*

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### THE BATTLE OF HOHENLINDEN.

1. On Linden, when the sun was low,  
All bloodless lay the untrodden snow;  
And dark as winter was the flow  
Of Iser, rolling rapidly.
2. But Linden saw another sight,  
When the drum beat at dead of night,  
Commanding fires of death to light  
The darkness of her scenery.
3. By torch and trumpet fast arrayed,  
Each horseman drew his battle-blade,  
And furious every charger neighed  
To join the dreadful revelry.
4. Then shook the hills, with thunder riven,  
Then rushed the steed, to battle driven,  
And, louder than the bolts of heaven,  
Far flashed the red artillery.

5. But redder yet that light shall glow  
On Linden's hills of purpled snow;  
And bloodier yet the torrent flow  
Of Iser, rolling rapidly.
6. 'Tis morn; but scarce yon level sun  
Can pierce the war-clouds, rolling dun,  
Where furious Frank and fiery Hun  
Shout in their sulphurous canopy.
7. The combat deepens. On, ye brave,  
Who rush to glory, or the grave!  
Wave, Munich! all thy banners wave,  
And charge with all thy chivalry!
8. Few, few shall part, where many meet!  
The snow shall be their winding-sheet;  
And every turf beneath their feet  
Shall be a soldier's sepulchre.

Lin'-den or Ho-hen-lin'-den, a small village in Upper Bavaria, about twenty miles to the east of Munich, Germany.

I'-ser or I'-sar, a German river, which falls into the Danube.

soen'-er-y, appearance of the country; landscape.

ar-rayed', arranged in order of battle.

rev'-el-ry, general disorder.

bolts of heav'-en, thunderbolts.

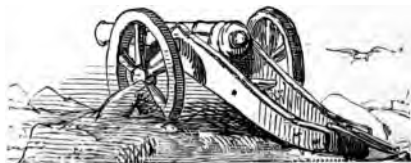
ar-til'-ler-y, guns and firearms.

sul'-phur-ous can'-o-py, the clouds of gunpowder smoke.

com'-bat, the struggle between two opposing sides for the mastery.

chiv'-al-ry, body or order of knights; cavalry.

sep'-ul-chre, place of burial.





Penrhyn Slate Quarries, Carnarvon.

## S L A T E.

1. Slates are so common that few of us pause to consider their wonderful history. They are of many colours—from green and red to blue and purple; a common colour is a warm gray when dry, and a bright purple when shining with wet. At one time this beautiful slate was only a mass of

shapeless mud, but it has been hardened by heat and pressure in the bowels of the earth, and further shaped by the hand of man, for the covering of his house, or the slate upon which you write at school.

2. Ages ago, the matter of which slate is made was washed by rains into the rivers, and carried down into the sea. There, this mud was spread out in layers, and the remains of many sea animals became imbedded in it, the hardened or fossil remains of which may be seen in some slate quarries. In time, this layer of mud was covered with other materials, and afterwards hardened by pressure and heat, to the slate you see in the quarry. The best slates are found in very old beds of rocks, and often the rocks below them have been pushed or tilted up, bending and twisting the slate bed. That is how we find beds of slate heaved up on hillsides, and lying in so many different positions.

3. The best slate comes from North Wales; but it is also quarried in the West Highlands of Scotland, and in some parts of Ireland. Thousands of workmen find employment in the Welsh slate quarries. The heart of the slate country has a treeless and desolate appearance, and up on the hillsides you can observe little tram-roads for sending down the waggons laden with slate from the quarry.

4. The blocks of slate are detached from the quarry by blasting. The quarryman, who knows how the rock will split, inserts a charge of blasting-powder in a hole prepared for the purpose. After the rock

is rent asunder by the powder, the blocks are then broken into convenient sizes, and sent to the slate-makers. If clever at his business, the slate-maker tries, in cutting the slate, to bring the bad bits, or faults in the rock, to the edge, in order that these inferior pieces may be chipped off in the dressing.

5. In splitting slate, as in splitting wood, there is what is called a line of cleavage, or a way in which the material will cut most easily and to the best advantage. The slate-maker splits the block of slate by driving in wedges along the line where he wants it to break. Having divided them into blocks of about two inches thick, they are piled in waggons and sent to the dressing-shed.

6. These dressing-sheds are rudely built of wood or slate rock, conveniently near the slate quarry. There is usually a tram-road, or line laid with rails, from the quarry to these huts, along which the slates are conveyed in waggons. The slate-splitter sits on a block, a little above the level of the ground, and placing the slab of slate against his left thigh, splits it, by means of a chisel and wooden mallet, to the requisite thinness. The dresser trims and cuts the slate to the size required upon a steel knife fixed in the bench before him. Slates of the best quality he places on his right hand, and those of a second quality on the left. They are now ready to be stacked in a pile, and to be examined and counted.

7. Slate can be made into a great variety of useful

articles. Hard slabs can be cut and polished for flooring, hearthstones, doorsteps, water-cisterns, and chimney-pieces. Good slate, when polished, is fitted for use as a writing-slate, after being placed in a wooden frame. Slate-pencils are simply narrow slips of a soft kind of slate, which are cut and packed into little boxes for sale at the stationers' shops. As British slate is too hard for this purpose, much of the slate-pencil we use comes from Germany and Austria.

8. This is how ordinary writing-slates are made. After the block of slate has been sawn and split to a convenient size, it is placed under a heavy iron weight, upon an iron table, which is made to turn round at a high rate of speed. Here it is ground down smooth through the action of water and sand; then it is dried and polished by fine, small planing machines, after which it is ready to be framed. Boys of from thirteen to fifteen, with two men, attend to the machines for framing them. One boy of fourteen years of age can frame about twelve hundred slates in a single day. After the face of the frame is polished, and its edges and corners rounded, it is quite finished. The chief places in this country for the manufacture of writing-slates are the districts of Carnarvon and Bangor in Wales.

con-sid'er  
won'-der-ful  
col'-ours  
im-bed'-ded  
ma-te'-ri-als  
o'-si'-tions

quar'-ried  
wag'-gons  
ad-van'-tage  
con-ven'-ient-ly  
quar'-ry  
re'-quis-ite

ar'-ti-cles  
cis'-terns  
chim'-ney  
pol'-ished  
pen'-cils  
Ger'-man-y

Aus'-tri-a  
or'-din-ar-y  
ma-chines'  
at-tend'  
Car-nar'-von  
Ban'-gor

lay'-ers, beds; one thing spread over another.	line of cleav'-age, the natural way in which the slate will split.
em-ploy'-ment, work.	con-veyed', carried.
des'-o-late, having a bare appearance.	mal'-let, a wooden hammer.
de-tached', separated; broken off.	sta'-tion-ers, persons who sell paper and writing materials.
in-serts', puts in.	man-u-fac'-ture, the making of anything from the raw material.
con-ven'-ient, suitable; handy.	
in-fe'-ri-or, not so good.	

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *History, beauty, shape, mud, mass, part, advantage.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Remain, see, press, appear, detach, cleave, divide.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Warm, red, different, inferior, thin, ready.*

4. Make **sentences** of your own, and use in each sentence one or more of the following words: *Convey, employment, inferior.*

## FORGIVENESS.

1. George Benton had received from his cousin Herbert a beautiful boat, elegantly rigged, with masts and sails. At three o'clock, one Saturday afternoon, he intended to launch it in the pond near his father's house. Several of his school-mates were invited to be present. On the morning of the day, George rose early, and was in fine spirits as he thought about the afternoon. 'Now,' he said to himself, 'I've just time to run down to the pond before breakfast, and see that the boat is all right. After that, I shall learn my lessons for Monday.'

2. Away he ran to the cave beside the pond, in which lay his boat all ready to be launched. As he drew near, he saw signs of mischief, and felt



uneasy. When he looked within the cave, he burst out with a loud cry. The big stone had been rolled away, and the fine boat which his cousin had given him lay with its masts broken, sails torn to pieces, and a large hole bored in the bottom.

3. George stood for a moment motionless with grief and surprise, then with his face all red with anger, he exclaimed: 'I know who did it! It was Walter Brown; and he was angry because I didn't ask him to come to the launch. But I'll pay him for *this*; see if I don't.' Then he pushed back the broken boat into the cave, and hurrying on some way down the road, he fastened a string across the footpath a few inches from the ground, and hid himself carefully in the bushes.

4. Presently a step was heard, and George peeped out eagerly. He expected to see Walter coming along, but instead of that, it was his cousin Herbert. He was the last person George cared to see just then, so he unfastened the string, and lay quiet, hoping that he would not see him. But Herbert's quick eye soon caught sight of him; and George had to tell him all that had happened; and he wound up by saying: 'But never mind; I mean to make him smart for it.'

5. 'Well, what do you mean to do, George?' asked Herbert. 'Why, you see, Walter carries a basket of eggs to market every morning, and I mean to make him trip over this string and smash them all.' George knew that this was not a right feeling, and expected to get a sharp lecture from his cousin. But, to his

surprise, he only said in a quiet way: 'Well, I think Walter deserves some kind of punishment; but I can tell you about something better than that.' 'What?' cried George eagerly.

6. 'How would you like to put a few coals of fire on his head?' 'What! *burn* him?' asked George doubtfully. His cousin nodded, with a strange smile. George clapped his hands, and said: 'Why, that's just the thing, cousin Herbert. You see, his hair is so thick he wouldn't get burnt much before he'd have time to shake them off. I'd just like to see him jump once. Now, tell me how to do it, quick!'

7. Herbert explained to him that it was the Bible plan of punishment he meant, and quoted the words: 'If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head.' George's face grew very long when he heard this, and he said that this was no punishment at all. 'You've told me a story, cousin Herbert. You said this kind of coals would *burn*, and they don't at all.'

8. 'You're mistaken about that,' said Herbert. 'I've known such coals burn up malice, envy, ill-feeling, and a great deal of rubbish, and then leave some cold hearts feeling as warm and pleasant as possible.' George drew a long sigh. 'Well, tell me a good coal to put on Walter's head, and I'll see about it.' 'You know,' said Herbert, 'that Walter is very poor, and can seldom buy himself a book, although he is very fond of reading; but you have

quite a library. Now, suppose—but, no; I won't suppose anything about it. Just think over the matter, and find your own coal. But be sure to kindle it with love, for no other fire burns like that.' Then Herbert sprang over the fence, and went away whistling.

9. Before George had time to collect his thoughts, he saw Walter coming down the lane, carrying a basket of eggs in one hand and a pail of milk in the other. For a moment the thought crossed George's mind: 'What a *grand* smash it would have been if Walter *had* fallen over the string!' but he drove it away in an instant, and was glad enough that the string was in his pocket. Walter started and looked very uncomfortable when he first caught sight of George; but the good fellow began at once with: 'Walter, do you have much time to read now?'

10. 'Sometimes,' said Walter, 'when I've driven the cows home and done all my work, I have a little piece of daylight left; but the trouble is, I've read every book I can get hold of.' 'How would you like to take my new book of travels?' Walter's eyes fairly danced. 'Oh, may I? may I? I'd be so careful of it.'

11. 'Yes,' answered George; 'and perhaps I've some others you'd like to read. And Walter,' he added, a little slyly, 'I would have asked you to come and help to sail my new boat this afternoon, but some one has gone and broken the masts, and torn up the sails, and made a great hole in the bottom. Who, do you suppose, did it?' Walter's head dropped on

his breast, but after a moment he looked up with a great effort, and said: 'O George! *I* did it; but I cannot tell you how sorry I am. You didn't know I was so mean, when you promised me the books, did you?'

12. 'Well, I rather thought you did it,' said George slowly. 'And yet you didn't'—— Walter couldn't get any farther. He felt as if he would choke. His face was as red as a coal. He could stand it no longer, so he walked off without saying a word. 'That coal *does* burn,' said George to himself. 'I know Walter would rather I had smashed every egg in his basket than offered to lend him that book. But *I* now feel quite happy.' George went home with a light heart, and a grand appetite for breakfast.

13. When the captain and crew of the little vessel met at the appointed hour, they found Walter there before them, eagerly trying to repair the injuries; and as soon as he saw George, he hurried to present him with a beautiful flag, which he had bought for the boat with a part of his egg-money. The boat was repaired and launched, and made a grand trip; and everything turned out as cousin Herbert had said, for George's heart was so warm and full of kind thoughts, that he never was happier in his life. And George found out afterwards that the more he used of this curious kind of coal, the larger supply he had on hand—kind thoughts, kind words, and kind actions.

el'e-gant-ly  
in-tend'-ed  
in-vit'-ed

sur-prise'  
lec'-ture  
cous'-in

doubt'-fully  
ex-plained'  
un-com'-fort-a-ble

prom'-ised  
cap'-tain  
ap-point'-ed

ex-claimed', cried out.

mal'-ice, ill-feeling; spite.

li'-bra-ry, a collection of books.

col-lect', to put in order; arrange.

ap'-pe-tite, natural desire and relish  
for food.

re-pair', mend.

launched, put off into the water.

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns : *Time, grief, malice, envy, fire, comfort.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs : *Intend, run, roll, pay, mean, punish, appoint.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives : *Elegant, present, eager, sharp, pleasant, equal.*

## TEMPERANCE—I.

1. The habit of 'over-indulgence in spirituous liquors is one of the greatest evils of the present day. Judges and magistrates declare that one-half of the crimes for which they have to send people to prison and to death arise from drink. When a person gets thoroughly under its power, everything begins to go wrong with him; his business is neglected, and his money is squandered. He often becomes unkind to his wife and children, or undutiful to his parents; and he spends upon drink that which should go to support his family. His evil passions are frequently aroused, and these conquer his better feelings. He enters the downward path of vice, in which it is very easy to go faster and faster; he is shunned by his former companions, and finally sinks into a dishonoured grave.

2. An enormous deal of money is spent in the use of beer, wine, and spirits. The annual sum thus spent is reckoned to be between three and four pounds for every man, woman, and child in the

United Kingdom. Now, a great proportion of this money is worse than wasted; it is making unhappy homes every day, and leads in too many cases to crime, poverty, and premature death.

3. Habits of temperance and self-restraint are generally followed by comfort and prosperity. Here is an instance of how a wife won her husband over to the side of temperance, by her self-denial and prudent conduct, and how they became prosperous and happy. A calico-printer, at Manchester, agreed with his wife on their wedding-day to allow her two half-pints of ale daily, as her share of the money to be spent in this way. This working-man, although he took drink himself, did not like the idea of his wife doing the same, and rather regretted the bargain. Both husband and wife worked hard; but he was seldom out of the public-house when his work for the day was over. In the meantime, she had her daily pint, and he, perhaps, had his two or three quarts, and neither interfered with the other.

4. On the morning of the day upon which they had been a year married, the husband felt a little ashamed as he thought upon his conduct towards her. 'Mary,' said he, 'we have had no holiday since we were married; and, only that I have not a penny in the world, we would take a holiday and go to see your mother.' 'Would you like to go, John?' asked she, softly, between a smile and a tear, glad to hear him speak again so kindly; it was just like old times. 'If you would like to go, John, I will pay for the day's holiday.'

5. 'You pay for it!' cried he, with half a sneer; 'have you got a fortune, wife?' 'No,' said she, 'but I have got the pint of ale.' 'Got what?' asked he. 'The pint of ale!' said she. John did not understand her, until she brought down an old stocking from under a loose brick up the chimney, and counted out her daily pint of ale in the shape of three hundred and sixty-five threepences; amounting to £4, 11s. 3d. She put them into his hand, saying: 'You will have your holiday yet, John.'

6. John felt thoroughly ashamed, and was so astonished, that he would not touch the money. 'Have you not had your share? Then I will have no more!' he cried. And he kept his word faithfully. They spent their wedding-day with mother; and the wife's savings became the beginnings of frugal investments, that swelled out into a shop. John prospered still further, until he owned a factory, with large warehouses; and eventually he became rich enough to have a carriage, and a nice house in the country.

7. Many men of eminence have been greatly benefited by their temperance, or even abstinence, with respect to strong drink. When Benjamin Franklin was a printer in London, all his fellow-workmen were great drinkers of beer. Unless they had beer three or four times a day, they would not or could not work. Now, Franklin drank nothing but water, and besides this being a saving of several shillings a week to him, he found he could carry heavier weights, and work quicker and longer, than any one of *these* confirmed beer-drinkers.

de-clare'	con'-quer	tem'-per-ance	thor'-ough-ly
thor'-ough-ly	reck'-oned	bar'-gain	Ben'-ja-min
pas'-sions	pro'-por'-tion	chim'-ney	con-firmed'
o-ver-in-dul'-gence, the habit of taking too much of anything.		ing the feelings and desires within due bounds.	
spir'-it-u-ous liq'-uors, strong drink; liquors which contain spirits.		pros-per'-i-ty, thriving circumstances; success.	
mag'-is-trates, public civil officers.		pru'-dent, wise and careful.	
neg-lect'-ed, uncared for; unattended to.		cal'-i-co, plain white cloth made from cotton.	
squan'-dered, spent carelessly and in a wasteful manner.		re-gret'-ted, repented; felt sorry because of something.	
dis-hon'-oured, having lost all good name; disgraced.		in-ter-fered', meddled with.	
e-nor'-mous, very great.		as-ton'-ished, much surprised.	
an'-nu-al, yearly.		fru'-gal, very careful and saving.	
pre'-ma-ture, coming before the natural time.		in-vest'-ments, money laid out with the view of gaining some advantage.	
self-re-straint', the power of keep-		e-vent'-u-al-ly, at last.	
em'-i-nence, high position.			

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns : *Habit, spirit, day, crime, duty, parent, vice.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs : *Indulge, conquer, allow, marry, astonish, save.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives : *Mature, temperate, prudent, frugal, eminent, ferocious.*

4. Make **sentences** of your own, and use in each sentence one or more of the following words : *Squander, regret, astonish, annual.*

## TEMPERANCE—II.

1. The excessive use of alcohol is injurious to the most important organs of the body. Its effect upon the heart is to make it beat faster, thus sending the blood more rapidly through the body. It is this which gives for the time the stimulus, or sense of greater strength, which accompanies the moderate



use of alcoholic drinks. But in many cases this strength is not real, and only gives place to greater weakness when the effect of the stimulus has passed away.

2. The results of intemperance on the nerves and brain are even more terrible. Under its deadly influence the person loses control both of his thoughts and actions. Drunkenness is a kind of madness, which often leads men to commit the worst crimes. And the longer the habit continues, the worse it grows, till the person who is the slave of it becomes a terror and a burden to all with whom he lives.

3. A great many shocking disasters have been caused by the immoderate use of strong drink. Many years ago, a fine ship, called the *Neptune*, with a crew of thirty-six men, sailed away from a harbour in Scotland. It was early on a fine morning in May when she started, with the fairest prospect of good weather and of a successful voyage. Not long after she sailed, the sky became cloudy and the wind changed. It blew directly ahead of the ship, and went on increasing in violence, till it became a furious gale. By-and-by the *Neptune* was seen standing back towards the harbour, right before the wind, and with her sails set, as though it were only blowing a fair, moderate breeze.

4. She came bounding on before the storm, like a maddened war-horse. The tidings spread like lightning, and hundreds of people gathered on the pier to watch the strange sight. Something was wrong on board the ship. What could it be? The entrance to

the harbour was very narrow, and beyond this were ledges of dangerous rocks. Over these the sea was now breaking in foam and thunder. Right on towards them the ship was hastening. What could be the matter? The people looked on in silent horror.

5. At one time the ship would rise on a mountain-wave, and then she would plunge into the foaming water. An attempt was made to shorten sail. It failed, and still she hastened on. A moment more, and hark! that thundering crash! The cry was heard: 'She's lost! she's lost!' The *Neptune* went to pieces. One man alone, of all on board, was saved, and lived to tell the dreadful secret—the crew were all intoxicated, and could not manage the vessel.

6. Such is only one of hundreds of disasters that have arisen from over-indulgence in these dangerous beverages. But merely to avoid danger is only a small part of what temperance teaches. The great object of temperance is to teach boys and girls self-control. Both men and women, if they wish to lead happy lives, must learn to control their desires and inclinations, when these desires or inclinations are evil, or might tend to unpleasant or painful results either for themselves or their fellows.

7. We conclude this lesson by a noble example of self-control. A brave old general was once dining with several distinguished friends, when it was observed that he drank cold water only. By two gentlemen in succession he was urged to join in a glass of wine; but in each case he politely declined.

At a third request, he rose, and in a dignified way said: 'Gentlemen, I have refused twice to partake of the wine-cup. That should have been sufficient. Though you press the cup to my lips, not a drop shall I taste. I made a resolution, when I started in life, that I would avoid strong drink. I have never broken it. I am one of a class of seventeen young men who were at college at the same time. The other sixteen fill drunkards' graves—all through the bad habit of wine-drinking. I owe all my health, happiness, and prosperity to that resolution. Will you urge me now?' This was a very noble speech by the old general, and a capital lesson in firmness.

ac-com'pan-ies	hor'ror	suc-ces'sion	suf-fi'cient
in-tem'per-ance	man'age	po-lite'ly	col'lege
dan'ger-ous	in-clin-a'tions	dig-ni-fied	pros-per'ity

ex-cess'ive, beyond the proper limit; undue.	in-creas'ing, becoming greater.
al'co-hol, a pure spirit extracted from various substances, and forming the intoxicating element in strong drink.	vi'o-lence, force.
in-ju'ri-ous, hurtful.	gale, a strong blast of wind.
in'flu-ence, power.	in-tox'i-cat-ed, drunk; excited or stupefied with strong drink.
con-trol', power of command.	bev'er-ages, drinks.
dis-as'ters, sad events.	con-clude', finish.
im-mod'er-ate, far more than enough.	dis-tin'guished, notable; celebrated.
	de-clined', refused.
	re-quest', something asked for.
	res-o-lu'tion, firm purpose; decision.

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *Excess, injury, organ, effect, sense, burden, disaster.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Give, lose, act, enter, manage, dine, refuse, partake.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Important, real, active, silent, firm, merry, noble.*



### LLEWELLYN AND HIS DOG.

1. The spearmen heard the bugle sound,  
And gaily smiled the morn ;  
And many a brach, and many a hound,  
Obeyed Llewellyn's horn.
2. And still he blew a louder blast,  
And gave a louder cheer ;  
'Come, Gelert, why art thou the last  
Llewellyn's horn to hear ?
3. 'O where does faithful Gelert roam,  
The flower of all his race ;  
So true, so brave ; a lamb at home,  
A lion in the chase ?'
4. In sooth he was a peerless hound,  
The gift of royal John :

But now no Gelert could be found,  
And all the chase rode on.

5. That day, Llewellyn little loved  
The chase of hart or hare,  
And scant and small the booty proved,  
For Gelert was not there.
6. Unpleased, Llewellyn homeward hied;  
When, near the portal seat,  
His truant Gelert he espied,  
Bounding his lord to greet.
7. But when he gained his castle door,  
Aghast the chieftain stood;  
The hound all o'er was smeared with gore,  
His lips and fangs ran blood!
8. Llewellyn gazed with wild surprise:  
Unused such looks to meet,  
His favourite checked his joyful guise,  
And crouched, and licked his feet.
9. Onward in haste Llewellyn passed,  
And on went Gelert too;  
And still, where'er his eyes he cast,  
Fresh blood-drops shocked his view!
10. O'erturned his infant's bed he found,  
The blood-stained covert rent;  
And all around the walls and ground  
With recent blood besprent.

11. He called his child ; no voice replied—  
    He searched with terror wild ;  
    Blood ! blood he found on every side,  
    But nowhere found his child !
12. ‘Monster ! by thee my child’s devoured !’  
    The frantic father cried ;  
    And to the hilt his vengeful sword  
    He plunged in Gelert’s side.
13. His suppliant looks, as prone he fell,  
    No pity could impart ;  
    But still his Gelert’s dying yell  
    Passed heavy o’er his heart.
14. Aroused by Gelert’s dying yell,  
    Some slumberer wakened nigh—  
    What words the parent’s joy can tell  
    To hear his infant’s cry !
15. Concealed beneath a tumbled heap  
    His hurried search had missed,  
    All glowing from his rosy sleep,  
    His cherub boy he kissed.
16. Nor wound had he, nor harm, nor dread ;  
    But, the same couch beneath,  
    Lay a great wolf, all torn and dead—  
    Tremendous still in death.
17. Ah ! what was then Llewellyn’s pain ?—  
    For now the truth was clear ;

The gallant hound the wolf had slain  
To save Llewellyn's heir.

18. Vain, vain was all Llewellyn's woe;  
'Best of thy kind, adieu!

The frantic blow that laid thee low,  
This heart shall ever rue!

19. And now a gallant tomb they raise,  
With costly sculpture decked;  
And marbles, storied with his praise,  
Poor Gelert's bones protect.

20. There never could the spearman pass,  
Or forester, unmoved;  
There oft the tear-besprinkled grass  
Llewellyn's sorrow proved.

21. And there he hung his horn and spear,  
And there, as evening fell,  
In fancy's ear he oft would hear  
Poor Gelert's dying yell!

brach, a dog used for hunting.

peer'-less, without an equal.

hart, the stag or male deer.

hied, hastened.

port'-al, doorway; entrance to the  
house.

chief'-tain, leader.

gore, blood.

fangs, long pointed teeth.

covert, covering.

re'-oent, fresh; new.

be-sprent', spattered or sprinkle  
over.

de-voured', eaten up.

fran'-tic, wild; furious.

venge'-ful, avenging.

sup'-pli-ant, beseeching.

prone, with face downwards.

con-cealed', hidden.

tre-men'-dous, awful.

sculp'-ture, carving.



The Falls of Niagara.

## N I A G A R A.

1. Most travellers who have been to see Niagara, complain, on coming away, that it was not so grand as they expected. The reason partly is that the Falls have to be approached gradually. What is seen in this way can never affect the feelings so powerfully as if the spectacle burst upon us all at once. If we could be conveyed to the spot blind-fold, set down in front of the Great Fall, and then have the handkerchief snatched suddenly away from our eyes, we should be much more impressed with the strangeness, the grandeur, and wonder of the scene.

2. The Falls occur at a point in the course of the river St Lawrence between Lakes Erie and Ontario, which river here forms the boundary between the United States and Canada. The breadth of the river




varies very much. In parts it is very narrow, and in others spreads itself out into the two large lakes just mentioned. That portion of the stream which connects the two is called the Niagara, and here it is that the celebrated Falls are found.

3. The fall is divided into two parts by Goat Island; and the Canadian or Great Fall, or Horse-shoe Fall, is about one-third of a mile broad, and a hundred and sixty-five feet deep. And here now is the other reason why we think comparatively little of it at first sight; its great breadth takes off so much from its height, in appearance at anyrate. Most persons have seen a cataract of some sort once in their lives. They recollect how the thin streak of water comes tumbling over the ledge, and goes dashing down, leaping and flashing from rock to rock, like some living and joyous creature. Something of the kind is what people expect to see at Niagara, only grander and more sublime; but it must be confessed that Niagara is a great deal more like a big weir.

4. The lesser fall, on the American side, being only about two hundred yards across, is not nearly so imposing as that on the Canadian side.

5. When the river leaves Lake Erie, which is about fifteen miles above the Falls, there could not be a quieter or a better conducted stream. It is about a mile wide, and flows along quite tranquilly; the bottom slopes down only about one foot in a mile, which is not sufficient to cause a very rapid current.



6. But when it has got about half-way to Ontario, the descent increases all at once to about eighty feet in the mile. The waters go rushing and foaming in a most turbulent manner over a rocky and uneven limestone bed, till they make the final leap over the ledge at Niagara. Down they plunge into an abyss, the depth of which no man knows or can guess. When they come boiling up again, they go roaring down the bottom of a narrow chasm, between two and four hundred yards wide, for about seven miles. Then gradually spreading themselves out, and slackening their speed, they reach Ontario in a much more composed condition.

7. The difference of level between the two lakes is but 330 feet, and if that number were spread out over the whole distance of thirty miles, it would only give a descent of ten feet to the mile; the slope would not be great, and the current would be moderate. Perhaps it was so once; but the weight of the mighty waters has gradually washed away the soil below the ledge, over which they now rush with such tremendous force.

8. The water shoots out beyond the edge of the fall in a solid column, leaving a space between itself and the cliff; and for some little distance along the face of the cliff there is a narrow, shelving path, which has been widened and made comparatively safe by the hands of man. Along this path, underneath the sheet of falling water, which is spread between him and the light like a greenish veil, the traveller is allowed to go. He is provided with a

suit of clothes (to save his own), and receives a ticket certifying that he has 'been under the Falls of Niagara,' as it is called—that is, if he comes back alive. But in course of time the rocky ledge over which the cataract has been pouring for countless ages, has got worn away a little. The watery veil has come closer to the face of the cliff, closer than is agreeable; and this pleasant little excursion is now seldom or never attempted.

trav'el-er	Law'rence	con-fessed'	dif'-ference
Ni-ag'-ar-a	On-ta'-ri-o	con-duct'-ed	col'-umn
com-plain'	Can'-a-da	suf-fi'-cient	tick'-et
hand'-ker-chief	men'-tioned	cur'-rent	cer'-ti-fy-ing
im-pressed'	com-par'-a-tive-ly	com-posed'	ex-cur'-sion
gran'-deur	ap-pear'-ance	con-di'-tion	at-tempt'-ed

ap-proached', came near to.

grad'-u-al-ly, step by step; slowly.

spec'-ta-cle, a great sight.

con-veyed', carried.

cel'-e-brat-ed, renowned; famous.

cat'-a-ract, a great waterfall.

ledge, a shelf of rock.

weir, a dam across a river.

im-pos'-ing, grand-looking; impres-sive.

tran'-quil-ly, quietly

de-scent', slope downwards.

in-creas'-es, becomes greater.

tur'-bu-lent, noisy; restless.

chasm, a gap or opening.

tre-men'-dous, very great.

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *Joy, Canada, speed, condition, might, man.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Travel, complain, occur, descend, certify, agree.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Strange, grand, broad, deep, rapid, solid, accurate, curious.*



## THE STORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S LIFE.

1. One of the greatest men in recent times was Abraham Lincoln, who began life as boatman and rail-splitter, and died President of the United States. His is a noble story, which it will be useful for all to know.

2. He was born in Kentucky, in 1809, in a log cabin, without door or window or floor. His father was a roving, thriftless man, of great physical strength, but unable to read or write. His mother was able to sign her name, though she could not undertake to write a letter. One priceless lesson she taught her boy, that he should beware of the evil of strong drink, and young Abe, as he was called, never forgot this lesson. His school-days altogether hardly amounted to twelve months. His first schoolmaster could only teach reading, and his second was able to add writing, but Abe remained only a few weeks at either school. His whole library consisted of a Bible, a catechism, and a well-worn spelling-book.

3. When about nine years old, Lincoln lost his mother. It was in connection with this sad event that the boy wrote his first letter; and great was his father's joy and pride at seeing his son's production, as it was the first letter ever written by any one of the family. In the fullness of his heart, he said: 'It is worth ten times as much as it cost, to be able to write only that one letter.' He spoke of

it to his neighbours, and the boy was looked upon as a prodigy.

4. Shortly after this, Lincoln was delighted to get a loan of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, which he read eagerly. Then came a present of a copy of Æsop's Fables, with which he seems to have been more deeply interested than with any other book in his small library.

5. His father soon married again. His second wife brought a good stock of furniture. She did her duty nobly to her step-children. She was sadly disappointed with the miserable home to which she was brought, but at once she set about mending matters. She induced her husband to put windows and doors in his cabin, and to lay down a floor.

6. She soon found a school for young Abe, at which he continued only a few weeks, but during that brief space he learned something of arithmetic. Four years afterwards, when he was in his fifteenth year, and had almost attained his full height of six feet four inches, he went for another period of a few weeks to the best school he ever attended. The master, Mr Crawford, thoroughly understood his pupil, and encouraged him to write essays, the first of which was against cruelty to animals.

7. Three years later, in his eighteenth year, he attended another school for a few weeks, walking nine miles every day; and thus ended his school-life. One incident in his life at this time is worth telling, as showing his thirst for knowledge and his thorough honesty. He had borrowed from a neighbour a Life

of Washington, with abundant promises to take great care of it. Night after night he eagerly devoured its contents. One night he laid it down under a large crack in the log-wall of the cabin; during the night the wind changed, bringing with it a driving rain, which came through the crack, and drenched the book.

8. Abe was at first in despair; but he soon made up his mind. The book was dried as well as possible, but was much injured. Towards evening on the next day, away trudged the sad-hearted boy to the owner, with the book carefully wrapped up. He told his tale, and said that he wished to pay for the injury in some way; money he had none, but he should be glad to do any work. The owner was naturally a hard, grasping man, and he drove a cruel bargain with the boy, that he should cut all his corn. Early and late, Abe was in the field, and after three days of hard work, the field was cleared. It was some compensation that he was to keep the book.

9. In 1830 the family removed to Illinois, and settled on a farm, for the fencing of which Lincoln split the rails. In those early years we find him conducting a flat-bottomed boat down the Mississippi to New Orleans, a work of considerable difficulty and danger. During one of these journeys, he saw, for the first time, a gang of negro slaves chained together, and shamefully ill-used. He never forgot that sickening sight.

10. In all the occupations in which Lincoln afterwards engaged, he was the same honest and persevering man. As soldier, surveyor, and postmaster,

he always did his best, and could always be trusted. In this way he gradually rose to a position of influence in the state of Illinois; and at last, in 1846, he was elected a member of Congress.

11. In 1860, he was chosen President of the United States of America. This was a great event in America, for he was well known as an enemy to slavery. The Southern States, in which negro slavery prevailed, seceded from the Union, and a terrible war broke out. Lincoln's faith in the cause of freedom never wavered for a moment. He saw that the war—frightful as it was, and prolonged through four long years of sorrow and bloodshed—must end in setting the slave free. Before the war had lasted two years, he issued that glorious proclamation by which negro slavery was abolished in the United States.

12. In 1864, Lincoln was again elected President, that he might finish the work so nobly begun. Next year, Richmond, in Virginia, the capital of the slave states, was taken, and the war was virtually over. But at this very time, when the great difficulties of his life seemed overcome, Lincoln met his death. While he was attending the theatre at Washington, a man named John Wilkes Booth entered his private box, and holding a pistol over the President's chair, shot him through the back of the head. Lincoln's head fell forward, and he never spoke again. Early on the following morning, the dreadful news flashed through the land that *the President* had been assassinated. The whole

land mourned him as a father, but none were more overcome with grief than the poor negroes, to whom he had given liberty.

Lin'-coln	de-light'-ed	en-cour'-aged	Il'-li-nois
Ken-tuck'-y	ea'-ger-ly	es'-says	en-gaged'
a-mount'-ed	in'-ter-est-ed	eigh'-teenth	per-se-ver'-ing
re-mained'	dis-ap-point'-ed	know'-ledge	sur-vey'-or
con-sist'-ed	mis'-er-a-ble	hon'-es-ty	pro-longed'
cat'-e-chism	fur'-ni-ture	de-voured'	vir'-tu-al-ly
con-sec'-tion	con-tin'-ued	con'-tents	the'-a-tre
pro-duc'-tion	ar-ith'-met-ic	bar'-gain	Wash'-ing-ton

re-cent, modern.

rail-split'-ter, one who splits wood for rails or fences.

Pres'-i-dent of the U-nit'-ed States, the head of the government in the American Republic.

thrif'-less, careless.

phys'-i-cal strength, strength of body.

li'-bra-ry, a collection of books.

neigh'-bours, people who lived very near.

prod'-i-gy, a very wonderful person.

Æs'-op was a Greek wit and storyteller, at one time a slave, who lived in the sixth century before Christ.

in-duc'-ed, prevailed upon.

pro-vid'-e, make ready.

at-tained', reached.

in'-ci-dent, an event which took place.

a-bun'-dant, many.

de-spair', without hope.

com-pen-sa'-tion, reward.

con-duct'-ing, guiding; having the charge of.

Mis-sis-sip'-pi, the chief river of North America.

oc-cu-pa'-tions, different kinds of work.

Con'-gress, the lower chamber in the American government.

pro-cla-ma'-tion, a public decree and announcement from the head authority of the State.

a-bol'-ished, put down.

e-lect'-ed, chosen for the office.

cap'-i-tal, chief town.

**EXERCISES.**—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns : *Use, thrift, month, arithmetic, period, despair.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs : *Produce, disappoint, provide, furnish, contain, proclaim.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives : *Proud, brief, high, cruel, honest, abundant.*

4. Make **sentences** of your own, and use in each sentence one or more of the following words : *Avoid, interval, necessary, ventilation.*



## HINTS ON HEALTH.

1. Good health is one of the greatest blessings that we can enjoy. Without it, we cannot be very happy, nor can we be so useful to others; indeed, we may become a burden to them. We should therefore do all we can to preserve our health, and avoid carefully everything that may injure it. For this purpose, the best way is to ask the advice of those who are wiser than ourselves. But a few simple rules may help us greatly in the preservation of our health.

2. The first rule is, to take *plenty of exercise in the open air*. If we have not regular exercise, the cheeks become pale, and the bones and muscles do not grow so strong as they ought. Exercise may be had by playing out of doors, by walking, running, and in many other ways. In walking, and even in sitting, we should hold ourselves erect, with the shoulders thrown well back. This enlarges the chest, and gives the lungs plenty of room to play. For young persons, whether boys or girls, swimming is an agreeable exercise, and one which may at some time be useful in saving life.

3. The second rule relates to our *food*, which should be *simple and nourishing*. It should not only be of the right kind, but be taken in the right way. It ought to be well cooked. We ought not to eat too much or too quickly; and we should have *plenty of time* to digest one meal before we think of

taking another. There ought to be an interval of four or five hours between meals. It is a bad habit to eat much just before going to bed, as that prevents one from sleeping soundly. Young people should also beware of sweetmeats, as they are not good for either the teeth or the stomach.

4. Young people ought *never to taste spirituous liquors*, as these are not necessary for them, and are often hurtful to health. Smoking tobacco may also be injurious, and boys should not begin the practice.

5. Our third rule is, to *guard carefully against cold*. People most frequently catch cold by sudden exposure when heated. When warm, we ought to avoid standing or sitting in a draught of cold air; we should be careful not to lie on the damp grass; and nothing can be more foolish than to bathe in cold water if we are hot and perspiring. When our clothes are thoroughly wet, we ought not to remain in them longer than we can help, but change them at once. If the feet get wet with rain or snow, they should be rubbed with a coarse towel, and then dry shoes and stockings put on. Many persons have suffered seriously in health by not attending to simple matters like these.

6. The fourth rule refers to our *clothes*. They should be warm enough to protect us from the cold, but not so heavy as to oppress us, or so tight as to hinder the circulation of the blood. When the weather becomes milder in spring, we should not throw off at once all our warm clothing; it is better to do so carefully and gradually.

7. Our fifth and last rule is, to *attend carefully to the proper ventilation of our houses*, and especially the rooms in which we sleep, in order to secure a constant supply of fresh air. At the same time, draughts must be carefully avoided. The more fresh air, light, and sunshine we can enjoy, the healthier and happier we shall be, and that is why as much exercise as possible should be taken in the open air.

bur'den	a-gree'a-ble	in-ju'ri-ous	se'-ri-ous-ly
ad-vice'	re-lates'	prac'tice	at-tend'-ing
pre-ser-va'tion	pre-vents'	fre'-quent-ly	pro-tect'
ex'-er-cise	be-ware'	ex-pos'-ure	op-press'
reg'u-lar	sweet-meats	thor'-ough-ly	e-spe'-ci-al-ly
mus'-cles	stom'-ach	tow'-el	se-cure'
en-larg'-es	to-bac'-co	suf'-fered	con'-stant
pre-serve', to keep in a good state.	spir'-it-u-ous liq'-uor, strong drink;		
a-void', shun; keep out of the way of.	drinks containing spirit.		
in'-jure, to do harm to; hurt.	ne'-cess-ar-y, needful.		
e-rect', in an upright position.	per-spir'-ing, sweating.		
nour'-ish-ing, very good for sup- porting the body.	cir-cu-la'-tion, movement.		
di-gest', to dissolve food in the stomach.	grad'-u-al-ly, by degrees; step by step.		
in'-ter-val, space of time between.	ven-ti-la'-tion, free exposure to fresh air.		
	draughts, currents of air.		

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *Health, habit, spirit, air, room, care.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Enjoy, advise, enlarge, nourish, guard, protect, attend.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Regular, simple, cold, foolish, fresh, brave, possible.*

4. Make **sentences** of your own, and use in each sentence one or more of the following words: *Avoid, injure, gradually.*





Livingstone attacked by a Lion.

## LIVINGSTONE—I.

1. If we examine the map of Africa as it was fifty years ago, we are astonished to find how few names there are upon it. Large tracts of country are marked as unexplored; in fact, almost nothing was

known about the interior. But Africa is now no longer the Dark Continent, as it used to be called. Numerous rivers and immense lakes, or rather inland seas, have been discovered in the very heart of the country, and fertile regions have been opened up, which were formerly supposed to be barren wastes. To one man, more than any other, this result is due—to Doctor Livingstone.

2. If David Livingstone had never afterwards become famous as a man, he would be worthy of notice as an extraordinary boy. His parents were very poor, and could give him little education; indeed, at the age of ten, his schooling seems to have been over, for at that early age he was employed as a 'piecer' in a cotton-mill at Blantyre, near Glasgow. Young David set to work, therefore, to educate himself. He used to fasten his book to his spinning-jenny, so that his eye could catch the sentences as he passed backwards and forwards in the course of his morning's labour. He was so industrious that, by the time he was nineteen, he had gained considerable knowledge both of Latin and of science.

3. At nineteen, being in receipt of full wages as a spinner, he was able to afford the expense of attending lectures on medicine at Glasgow; but as there were no railways in those days, he had to travel the whole distance, which was nine miles, on foot. But David had set his heart upon becoming a missionary, and was not to be kept from his studies by such a trifle as a daily walk of eighteen miles. By the time he was seven-and-twenty, he had passed

his examinations in medicine and religious knowledge, and was sent out to Africa as a medical missionary.

4. He settled down for a little while at Kuruman with the well-known missionary, Mr Moffat, whose daughter he afterwards married; but he soon removed into the thinly peopled country towards the north. Not long afterwards, he was attacked by a lion, which injured his right arm severely. During the sixteen years he spent in this quarter, Livingstone, while devoting himself with ardour to the ordinary work of the missionary, set himself to find out as much as he possibly could about the Dark Continent. Before his time, no one had ever attempted to pass through the great Kalahari Desert, which bounds Kaffirland. It was said to be a country almost without water, and naturally, therefore, without any game, except the antelope, which can live with less water than most wild creatures.

5. Worse still, the terrible tsetse fly was to be met with there, an insect whose bite is fatal to oxen, which are the beasts of burden in that country, so that travelling becomes all the more dangerous and difficult. But Livingstone made his way through this seemingly impassable region. He followed up the great river Zambesi to its mouth in the Indian Ocean. Then he proceeded in the other direction, up towards its source, and crossed the whole continent to the Atlantic Ocean.

6. In some of the countries visited by him, Livingstone must have been the first white man that ever

was seen. In other countries, he found that Portuguese slave-traders had been there before him. There were constant wars going on between one petty chief and another, and their practice was to sell their prisoners of war to whoever would buy them. So long as slaves were wanted, whether to grow cotton in the Southern States of America, or for some other purpose, they could always be bought in these unhappy countries; and the dreadful trade filled Livingstone's soul with horror.

7. On his first return to England, Livingstone found himself received everywhere with the welcome of a hero. He might have spent the remainder of his days at home, but the thought of the shocking traffic in human flesh and blood would not let him rest. There was, too, another object he had very much at heart, and that was, to discover the sources of the river Nile, which had been a puzzle from very ancient days. He therefore gladly accepted the command of a new expedition; and before its recall, a few years later, made many still more important discoveries, though he had not yet reached the springs of the Nile.

ex-am'-ine	re-ceipt'	at-tempt'-ed
a-ston'-ished	af-ford'	Kal-a-har'-i
con'-tin-ent	ex-pense'	Kaf'-fir-land
sup-posed'	at-tend'-ing	tset'-se
Liv'-ing-stone	lec'-tures	dan'-ger-ous
ed-u-ca'-tion	med'-i-cine	At-lan'-tic
Blan-tyre'	ex-am-in-a'-tions	Port'-u-guese
sen'-ten-ces	re-li'-gious	prac'-tice
con-sid'-er-a-ble	Ku-ru'-man	hor'-ror
know'-ledge	at-tacked'	ac-cept'-ed
sci'-ence	se-vere'-ly	dis-cov'-er-ies

un-ex-plored', that had never been visited.	spread abroad his religion and to heal the sick.
in-te'-ri-or, the central parts.	in'-jured, hurt.
im-mense', very large.	des'-ert, a bare and dry tract of country.
fer'-tile, rich.	an'-te-lope, a kind of deer.
ex-tra-or'-din-ar-y, very wonderful.	im-pass'-a-ble, that cannot be travelled through.
spin'-ning-jen'-ny, a machine for spinning.	pro-ceed'-ed, travelled.
in-dus'-tri-ous, very diligent in labour.	traf'-fic, trading; buying and selling.
med'-i-cal mis'-sion-ar-y, one who goes to a distant country to	an'-cient, old; belonging to former times.
ex-pe-di'-tion, a number of persons making a journey of exploration.	

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns : *Africa, continent, number, fame, labour, medicine.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs : *Examine, trace, labour, know, direct, discover.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives : *Dark, immense, fertile, barren, severe, human.*

## LIVINGSTONE—II.

1. But Livingstone still wanted to discover the sources of the Nile, and he soon set sail again for Africa, and, at the head of a great expedition, consisting of thirty-six men, with camels, horses, mules, donkeys, and buffaloes in proportion, plunged into the interior of the Dark Continent. Nothing was heard of him for two years, and the anxiety felt about him in England began to be very great. At last came a story which had been invented by some of his faithless followers, that Livingstone had been murdered by a native chief, and the expedition scattered to the winds. This story was believed for a little while, and filled all hearts with grief. But a brave friend of the traveller's, who did not believe



the story, went out to Africa, and heard news which proved it to be untrue.

2. People were beginning to despair of ever knowing anything more about the great explorer, and the manner of his death, when news came from Mr Stanley, a young American traveller who had been despatched in search of him, that he had found Livingstone with the remains of his party, now reduced to four or five, at a place on the shores of one of the great lakes of Southern Africa.

3. Livingstone was very ill, and almost despairing. But the sight and companionship of one of his own race gave him fresh vigour, and fired his brave heart with new hopes. At the end of four months, Stanley went back, but he sent Livingstone such further supplies as were needful to enable him to go on with his enterprise.

4. The hero once more turned his face towards, as he supposed, the sources of the Nile. But no more work was to be got out of that frame of iron; from the effects of a severe illness, his strength now became so sadly reduced that he was obliged to ask to be carried. He had with him two native African boys, who had been rescued from slavery and educated at a school in Bombay, and whose names were Chuma and Susi. At nightfall, they made him a bed, raised from the mud floor of the hut, with sticks and grass. Another native boy was to sleep inside, to attend to his master's wants, if he should become worse during the night. Livingstone was so weak, that he was obliged to make the boy hold *his watch* while he turned the key. Not to be able

to wind his watch himself, and to have no one at hand competent to perform such a simple action as *that* for him—how very helpless, lonely, and deserted he must have felt! Then he told Susi to hold the light while he poured out a little calomel and a little water into a cup. ‘All right, Susi; you can go out now,’ were the last words he was ever heard to speak.

5. At dawn, Susi heard the step of the boy who had been watching during the night. ‘Come to master—I don’t know if he is alive,’ was what he said. The lad’s evident alarm made Susi run to arouse Chuma and the few remaining followers. They went immediately to the hut.

6. Passing inside, they looked towards the bed. Livingstone was not lying on it, but appeared to be engaged in prayer, and they drew backward for an instant. Pointing to him, the boy said: ‘When I lay down, he was just as he is now.’ They drew nearer; a candle, stuck by its own wax to the top of a box, shed light sufficient for them to see his form. Their master was kneeling by the side of the bed, his body stretched forward, and his head buried in his hands upon the pillow. For a moment they watched him; he did not stir, and there was no sign of breathing. Then one of them advanced softly, and touched his cheek. It was cold. The body was almost cold. Livingstone was dead.

7. Chuma and Susi at once made up their minds not to bury their master’s body, but to preserve it by drying in the sun, and carry it to the European settlement at Zanzibar. This they succeeded in

doing, through many perils and difficulties, and at last reached England with it in their charge.

8. When old friends saw that poor and worn frame, they could hardly believe, at first, that this could truly be the body of one whom they remembered as a stalwart and vigorous man. But there was the arm that the lion had crushed, to speak for itself; and the body was laid in Westminster Abbey with the inscription: 'Brought by faithful hands over sea and land, here rests David Livingstone, missionary, traveller, philanthropist.'

9. Other great travellers have been as brave and as persevering as Livingstone, but few men that ever lived have been so modest and so simple. He himself always spoke of what he had done as if it were nothing at all. There never was any truly great man with less of *brag* about him.

10. The story of Livingstone cannot close better than with a repetition of the advice he once gave to the children of a school which he happened to be visiting: 'Fear God, children, and work hard.'

ex-pe-di-tion	com-pan-ion-ship	set-tle-ment
con-sist-ing	ed'u-cat-ed	Zan-zibar
buf'-fa-loes	o-blighd'	suo-ceed'-ed
pro-por-tion	ev-i-dent	dif-fi-cul-ties
an-xi'-e-ty	en-gaged'	mis-sion-ar-y
in-vent'-ed	kneel'-ing	per-se-ver'-ing
de-spair-ing	Eu-ro-pe'-an	ad-vice'
sto'-ry, a false report.	cal'-o-mel, a preparation of mercury,	
de-spair', to lose hope.	much used as a medicine.	
de-spatched', sent off.	im-me'-di-ate-ly, at once.	
en'-ter-prise, an adventurous task	suf-fi'-cient, quite enough.	
or undertaking.	pre-serve', to keep from decay.	
res'-cued, saved.	stal'-wart, stout and strong.	
com'-pe-tent, fit; quite able.	vig'-or-ous, active and healthy.	

**West'-min-ster Ab'-bey**, in London, was formerly the burying-place of the English kings, and is now full of the tombs and monuments of our greatest men.

**in-scrip'-tion**, that which is written or engraved upon something.  
**phil-an'-thro-pist**, one who loves and serves mankind.  
**re-pe-ti'-tion**, the act of repeating or saying over again.

**EXERCISES.**—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns : *England, faith, south, Africa, vigour, need, hero.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs : *Invent, murder, believe, explore, perform, persevere.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives : *Anxious, chief, true, helpless, simple, evident.*

4. Make **sentences** of your own, and use in each sentence one or more of the following words : *Despatch, rescue, competent.*



THE WRECK.

1. All night the booming minute-gun  
 Had pealed along the deep,  
 And mournfully the rising sun  
 Looked o'er the tide-worn steep.

A bark from India's coral strand,  
Before the raging blast,  
Had veiled her topsails to the sand,  
And bowed her noble mast.

2. The queenly ship!—brave hearts had striv  
And true ones died with her!—  
We saw her mighty cable riven,  
Like floating gossamer.  
We saw her proud flag struck that morn,  
A star once o'er the seas—  
Her anchor gone, her deck upturn—  
And sadder things than these!

3. We saw her treasures cast away—  
The rocks with pearls were sown,  
And strangely sad, the ruby's ray  
Flashed out o'er fretted stone.  
And gold was strewn the wet sands o'er,  
Like ashes by a breeze;  
And gorgeous robes—but oh! that shore  
Had sadder things than these!

4. We saw the strong man still and low,  
A crushed reed thrown aside;  
Yet, by that rigid lip and brow,  
Not without strife he died.  
And near him on the seaweed lay—  
Till then we had not wept—  
But well our gushing hearts might say,  
*That there a mother slept!*

5. For her pale arms a babe had pressed,  
 With such a wreathing grasp,  
 Billows had dashed o'er that fond breast,  
 Yet not undone the clasp.  
 Her very tresses had been flung  
 To wrap the fair child's form,  
 Where still their wet long streamers hung,  
 All tangled by the storm.

6. And beautiful, midst that wild scene,  
 Gleamed up the boy's dead face,  
 Like slumbers, trustingly serene,  
 In melancholy grace.  
 Deep in her bosom lay his head,  
 With half-shut violet eye—  
*He* had known little of her dread,  
 Nought of her agony!

7. Oh! human love, whose yearning heart  
 Through all things vainly true,  
 So stamps upon thy mortal part  
 Its passionate adieu—  
 Surely thou hast another lot;  
 There is some home for thee,  
 Where thou shalt rest, remembering not  
 The moaning of the sea!

mourn'-ful-ly  
 trust'-ing-ly

vi'-o-let  
 pas'-sion-ate

re-mem'-ber-ing  
 moan'-ing

min'-ute-gun, a gun fired at sea  
 at short intervals as a signal of  
 distress.

cor'-al strand, shore covered with  
 coral, a hard limy substance  
 made by sea-animals.

valled, lowered, let fall.  
 ca'-ble, a rope or chain used in  
 ships.

gos'-sa-mer, the thin threads spun  
 by a small spider.

treas'-ures, valuable things.

pearls, beautiful round white gems, found in certain kinds of oysters.	wreath'-ing, twining round and holding closely.
ru'-by, a precious stone of a bright scarlet or crimson colour, next in value to the diamond.	tress'-es, plaits of hair.
gor'-geous, having a splendid appear- ance.	tan'-gled, mixed up in a confused way.
rig'-id, stiff; fixed in one position.	se'-rene', very calm and quiet.
	mel'-an'-chol-y, sad and gloomy.
	grace, beauty of appearance.

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## THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

1. In former days, few persons ever went to India except those who expected to pass a considerable portion of their lives there. They had to go round by the Cape of Good Hope in a sailing-vessel. The distance is over eleven thousand miles, and the voyage lasted more than four months. Even swift steamers require more than three months.

2. Nowadays, we may go to India and back twice in the course of half a year, and make a good long stay there each time. That is because, instead of going all the way by sea, you can go part of it *over land*—namely, through France and Italy by railway, and then through Egypt, either by railway or by the famous canal. Going by this short and straight road to India, you make acquaintance with two of the real wonders of the world, the Suez Canal and the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

3. The former of these great works was the first planned and executed. It had always struck people how convenient it would be if there were *no Isthmus* of Suez—if one could sail straight from

the Mediterranean into the Red Sea. Some passage of the kind for small ships is said to have existed in ancient days. But in modern times, it was the first Napoleon who revived the idea, and boldly asked, why not cut a canal through the Isthmus?

4. Nothing, however, came of his schemes, nor did it matter very much at that time. The Red Sea is full of rocks and shoals, and is very dangerous to sailing-vessels. Most ship-captains would still have preferred the open seaway round the Cape. When, however, screw-steamers—which can be backed, turned, and stopped as you like, and which are therefore well suited to canals and narrow seas—came into general use, Napoleon's idea rose up anew in men's minds.

5. The canal was begun in 1860, and finished in 1869. It was a work of stupendous labour. Thirty thousand workmen were employed upon it; and before it could even be commenced, a sweet-water canal, as it is called, fed from the river Nile, for the supply of their wants, had to be cut along the whole line it was intended to take. The Suez Canal is a hundred miles long, and is broad enough to admit the largest merchantmen. Ever since its completion, much of the coffee, cotton, indigo, rice, opium, silk, and tea, that used formerly to be brought round by the Cape, has come to us by this route.

6. The canal reduces the distance between Bombay and Western Europe from 11,400 to 7600 miles, and shortens the passage of steamers to about 30 days. If you look at a map, you will see that it divides





View on the Suez Canal.

Asia from Africa, and joins the Red Sea to the Mediterranean. Thus a steamer can sail from England across the Bay of Biscay, through the straits of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean, and so by the canal through the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean. This is doubtless the straightest course a ship can take.

7. But for passengers, it saves time to shorten the sea voyage, and do as much of the journey as possible by railway. And so

it would be very convenient for them to be carried by train through Italy to the harbour nearest Egypt, and save them from sailing round by the straits of Gibraltar. Why should they not travel by rail to Brindisi, in the very south of Italy?

8. Well, there was one reason why they could not, and that was rather a solid one—the Alps. The French railway stopped at one side of the Alps, near Mont Cenis, and the Italian railway stopped at the other side, with nearly eight miles of rock between the two. Now, as soon as it was settled that there was to be a Suez Canal, some one was found bold enough to say, why not make a tunnel through the rock? Stranger still, people were found daring enough to lend their money to get it done; and the tunnel was begun before the canal.

9. Up to this time, the Alps had been crossed by a zigzag road, constructed by the order of the great Napoleon, which was in regular use by travellers. But in 1859 the work of constructing a railway tunnel beneath the mountain was begun from both ends. On Christmas day 1870, the French and Italian engineers met and shook hands at the centre of the rocky mass, five thousand feet below the top of the mountain, and twenty thousand feet from either end of the tunnel.

10. For some weeks before, they could hear the sound of each other's boring machines. This machine acted something like the beak of a woodpecker, when he wants to get at a grub concealed in the bark of a tree; only the beak was made of steel, and the bark was solid granite.

11. The force by which it was worked was not steam, which would have choked the workmen with heat, and vapour, and smoke. It was the power of compressed air, like that which bursts a school-boy's toy-bladder, when he puffs it out with his breath.

12. The works had been going on for eleven years without cessation, night or day, Sunday or week-day, summer or winter; and upwards of a thousand hands were employed at either end. The exact length is seven miles and three furlongs. There are two lines of rail; the tunnel is broad and lofty; and the atmosphere is purer and fresher than that of tunnels in general. It is tolerably well lighted, and the carriages are pretty comfortable, so that 'going through the Alps in the dark' is not so dreadful a business, after all.

13. Arrived at Brindisi, the traveller goes on board one of the Peninsular and Oriental vessels, and steams away to Port Said in Egypt, then through the canal, and down the Red Sea to Bombay. Or, instead of going through the Suez Canal, he may, if he prefers it, cross the Isthmus by the railway, which was made before the canal. From Bombay, he can now go by rail all the way to Calcutta, instead of travelling in very rough carriages, sometimes drawn by bullocks, or in a sort of litter borne by native bearers, as used to be the case, and occupying weeks in the journey. The journey from London to Calcutta occupies about thirty-five days, and costs about *seventy pounds*.

ex-pect'-ed	dan'-ger-ous	Brin'-dis-i	tol'-er-a-bly
con-sid'-er-a-ble	em-ployed'	act'-u-al-ly	com'-fort-a-ble
voy'-age	com-menced'	Christ'-mas	Pen-in'-su-lar
ac-quaint'-ance	sup-ply'	I-tal'-i-an	O-ri-en'-tal
Su'-ez	Gib-ral'-tar	en-gin-eers'	Cal-cut'-ta
tun'-nel	Eu'-rope	ma-chines'	car'-riag-es
Na-po'-leon	har'-bour	wood'-peck-er	oc'-cu-py-ing

ex'-e-cut-ed, completed ; finished.

con-ve'-ni-ent, easy ; handy.

isth'-mus, a neck of land connecting two larger portions of land.

Med-i-ter-ra'-ne-an, the great inland sea in the south of Europe.

an'-cient, olden ; belonging to former times.

re-vived', brought again to public notice.

schemes, plans.

shoals, places where the water is shallow, with banks of sand below.

pre-ferred', liked best.

stu-pen'-dous, very great and wonderful.

ad-mit', allow to pass.

mer'-chant-man, a trading ship.

re-du'-ces, makes less.

Bom-bay', an important seaport town on the west coast of India.

con-struct'-ed, made.

grub, the young of an insect.

con-cealed', hidden.

gran'-ite, a hard rock, of a white, gray, or red colour.

va'-pour, water floating in the air in a visible form.

com-pressed', forced into a smaller space.

ces-sa'-tion, stoppage.

at'-mo-sphere, the air we breathe.

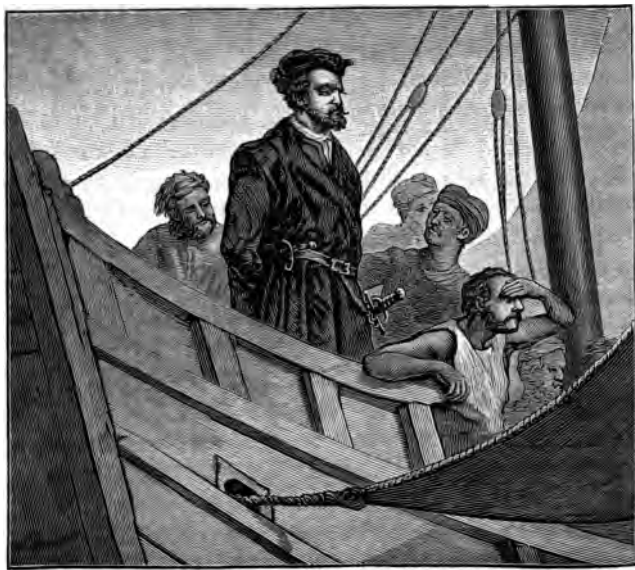
EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns : *India, wonder, silk, Asia, Italy, Egypt, Alps.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs : *Pass, exist, employ, carry, occupy, prefer, perform.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives : *Swift, real, solid, happy, intense, mortal.*

4. Make **sentences** of your own, and use in each sentence one or more of the following words : *Reduce, complete, construct, scheme.*





### COLUMBUS IN SIGHT OF LAND—I

1. For three days more they continued in the same direction, and the farther they went, the more frequent and hopeful were the signs of land. Flights of small birds of various colours, some of them such as sing in the fields, came flying about the ships, and then continued towards the south-west. Others were heard flying by in the night.

2. Tunny-fish played about the smooth sea, and a heron, a pelican, and a duck were seen, all bound in the same direction. The herbage which floated by was fresh and green, as if recently from land;

and the air, Columbus observes, was sweet and fragrant as April breezes in Seville.

3. All these, however, were regarded by the crews as so many good things only given to lure them to destruction; and when, on the evening of the third day, they beheld the sun go down upon a shoreless horizon, they broke forth into turbulent clamour. They cried out against the obstinacy of their admiral in tempting fate by continuing on into a boundless sea. They insisted upon turning home, and giving up the voyage as hopeless.

4. Columbus tried to restore peace by gentle words and promises of large rewards; but finding that they only increased in clamour, he became stern and commanding. He told them it was useless to murmur; they had been sent by their sovereigns to seek the Indies, and, happen what might, he was determined to persevere, until, by the blessing of God, he should finish what he had undertaken.

5. The crew was now in open mutiny; the situation of Columbus became desperate. Fortunately, signs of the nearness of land became more and more apparent. Besides a quantity of fresh weeds, such as grow in rivers, they saw a green fish of a kind which keeps about rocks; then a branch of thorn with berries on it, and recently separated from the tree, floated by them; then they picked up a reed, a small board, and, above all, a staff artificially carved.

6. All gloom and mutiny now disappeared, and, throughout the day, each one was eagerly on the

watch, in hopes of being the first to discover the long-sought-for land.

7. In the evening, when the mariners had sung the vesper hymn to the Virgin, Columbus made an impressive address to his crew. He pointed out the goodness of God in thus helping them by soft and favouring breezes across a quiet and peaceful ocean, cheering their hopes continually with fresh signs, and thus leading and guiding them to a promised land.

8. He now reminded them of the orders he had given on leaving the Canaries, that, after sailing westward seven hundred leagues, they should not make sail after midnight. He thought it probable they would reach land that very night; he ordered, therefore, a strict look-out to be kept from the forecastle, promising to him who should make the discovery a doublet of velvet, in addition to the pension to be given by the sovereigns.

9. The breeze had been fresh all day, with more sea than usual, and they had made great progress. At sunset they had headed again to the west, and were ploughing the waves at a rapid rate, the *Pinta* keeping the lead, from her swifter sailing.

10. The greatest eagerness and bustle prevailed throughout the ships; not an eye was closed that night. As the evening darkened, Columbus took his station on the top of the castle or cabin on the high poop of his vessel, ranging his eye along the dusky horizon, and maintaining an intense and constant watch. About ten o'clock he saw a light *glimmering* in the distance.

11. Fearing his eager hopes might deceive him, he called to one of the crew. 'See you not yon light,' said he, 'which rises and falls as if borne in the hand of some person walking over uneven ground?' 'Yes,' replied the sailor; 'but it seems to me like the light in the prow of some fisherman's boat, as it rises and falls on the waves of the sea.' Not yet satisfied, Columbus called another sailor to him, and asked the same question.

12. But by the time the latter had ascended the round-house, the light had disappeared. They saw it once or twice afterwards, in sudden and passing gleams; but it was so distant, and vanished so quickly, that few attached any importance to them. Columbus, however, considered them as certain signs of land, and also that the land was inhabited.

con-tin'-ued	de-struc'-tion	im-pres'-sive	pre-valled'
di-rec'-tion	ob'-stin-a-cy	Can-a'-ries	in-tense'
cool'-ours	voy'-age	ad-di'-tion	sat'-is-fied
pel'-i-can	de-ter'-mined	sov'-er-eigns	at-tached'
va'-ri-ous, many different kinds.		per-se-vere', to continue in the same	
herb'-age, green vegetation.		course.	
re'-cent-ly, not long ago; newly.		des'-per-ate, very dangerous; hope-	
fra'-grant, having a pleasant smell.		less.	
Se-ville', the name of a province		ap-par'-ent, visible.	
and also of a large town in the		mu'-ti-ny, a rising up against	
south-west of Spain.		authority.	
ho-ri'-zon, the line which bounds		dis-ap-peared', passed away.	
our vision, where the earth		mar'-i-ners, sailors.	
and sky seem to meet.		ves'-per hymn, an evening hymn.	
tur'-bu-lent, disorderly.		league, a distance of three miles.	
clam'-our, asking a thing in a noisy		fore'-cas-tle, the fore-part of a ship.	
manner.		doub'-let, an inner garment.	
ad'-mir-al, the chief officer in com-		pen'-sion, money paid for long or	
mand of ships.		distinguished service.	
re-store', regain; bring back.		main-tain'-ing, keeping up.	
		van'-ished, went out of sight.	



**EXERCISES.**—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns : *Fate, promise, clamour, favour, ocean, honour.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs : *Observe, command, favour, deceive, ascend, inhabit.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives : *Fragrant, eager, good, probable, sudden, certain.*

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## COLUMBUS IN SIGHT OF LAND—II.

1. They continued their course until two in the morning, when a gun from the *Pinta* gave the joyful signal of land. It was first sighted by a mariner on board that vessel; but it was afterwards agreed that the reward should belong to the admiral, because he had first seen the light. The land was now clearly seen about two leagues distant; whereupon they took in sail and lay-to, waiting eagerly for the dawn.

2. We can hardly imagine what were the thoughts and feelings of Columbus in this little space of time. At length, in spite of every difficulty and danger, he had accomplished his object. The great mystery of the ocean was laid bare; and his opinion, which had been laughed at by all the wise men of Europe, was at last triumphantly proved to be true; he had won for himself a glory which would last as long as the world itself.

3. Did he think that the land before him—the land still hidden from his view by the darkness of the night—was a good and fit abode for human beings? Was not that the sweet and pleasant scent of *aromatic* groves that came upon the fresh land-

breeze? The moving light proved it the residence of man. But what were its inhabitants? Were they like those of the other parts of the globe; or were they some strange and monstrous race, such as had never before been seen by the eye of man?

4. Had he come upon some wild island far in the Indian Sea, peopled by a race of giants, large, and strong, and fierce? A thousand thoughts of this kind must have crowded upon him, as, with his anxious crews, he waited for the night to pass away; wondering whether the morning light would reveal a savage wilderness, or dawn upon spicy groves, and glittering temples, and gilded cities, and all the splendour of oriental civilisation.

5. It was on Friday morning, the 12th of October, 1492, that Columbus first beheld the New World. As the day dawned, he saw before him a level island, several leagues in extent, and covered with trees like a large and thickly planted orchard.

6. Though apparently uncultivated, it was populous, for the inhabitants were seen issuing from all parts of the woods, and running to the shore. They were perfectly naked, and, as they stood gazing at the ships, they appeared, by their strange positions and movements, to be altogether lost in wonder.

7. Columbus made signal for the ships to cast anchor, and the boats to be manned and armed. He entered his own boat, richly clothed in scarlet, and holding the royal standard; whilst two other boats put off in company, each with a banner emblazoned with a green cross, having on either side the letters

F and I, the initials of the Castilian monarchs Fernando and Isabel, surmounted by crowns.

8. As he approached the shore, Columbus was delighted with the purity and freshness of the air,



Columbus's Ships.

the crystal clearness of the sea, and the extraordinary beauty of the vegetation.

9. On landing, he threw himself on his knees, kissed the earth, and returned thanks to God with tears of joy. Columbus then rising, drew his sword, displayed the royal standard, and assembling round him the two captains and the rest who had landed, *he took solemn possession in the name of the*

Castilian sovereigns, giving the island the name of San Salvador.

10. Having gone through all the necessary forms and ceremonies, he called upon all present to take the oath of obedience to him, as admiral and viceroy, representing the persons of the sovereigns.

11. The crew thronged around the admiral with overflowing zeal, some embracing him, others kissing his hands. Those who had been most mutinous and turbulent during the voyage, were now most devoted and loudest in their praises. Some begged favours of him, as if he had already wealth and honours in his gift.

12. Many mean and cowardly spirits, who had annoyed him so much by their insolence, now crouched at his feet, begging pardon for all the trouble they had caused him, and promising the most perfect obedience for the future.

con-tin'-ued	civ-il-is-a'-tion	crys'-tal	o-be'-di-ence
sig'-nal	ap-par'-ent-ly	veg-e-ta'-tion	mu'-tin-ous
im-ag'-ine	un-cul'-ti-vat-ed	sol'-emn	tur'-bu-lent
Eu'-rope	po-si'-tions	pos-ses'-sion	fa'-vours
res-i-dence	Cas-til'-i-an	San Sal-va-dor'	an-noyed'
In'-di-an	ap-proach-ed'	cer'-e-mon-ies	crouched

ac-com'-plished, effected; succeeded  
in gaining.

tri-umph'-ant-ly, in a joyous man-  
ner, because of success.

ar-o-mat'-ic, smelling pleasantly and  
strongly.

groves, woods; clusters of trees.

mon'-strous, unnatural; wonderful.  
splen'-dour, show of richness.

ori-en'-tal, belonging to the east.

or'-chard, an inclosed place planted  
with fruit-trees.

pop'-u-lous, full of people.

to cast an'-chor, to throw the anchor  
to the bottom of the sea, to  
keep the ship in one place.

the roy'-al stand'-ard, the royal flag.  
em-blaz'-oned, decked with gay  
colours.

in-i'-tials, the first letters of a name.  
dis-played', spread out.

vice'-roy, the person who rules or  
acts in the name of the king.

in'-so-lence, impudent conduct.

**EXERCISES.**—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *Danger, mystery, triumph, glory, merit, monster.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Think, accomplish, move, assemble, represent, devote.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Difficult, long, human, fierce, strong, solemn.*

4. Make **sentences** of your own, and use in each sentence one or more of the following words: *Initials, populous, viceroy.*

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## YE MARINERS OF ENGLAND.

1. Ye Mariners of England!  
Who guard our native seas,  
Whose flag has braved, a thousand years,  
The battle and the breeze;  
Your glorious standard launch again,  
To match another foe,  
And sweep through the deep,  
While the stormy tempests blow;

While the battle rages long and loud,  
And the stormy tempests blow.

2. The spirits of your fathers  
Shall start from every wave !  
For the deck it was their field of fame,  
And Ocean was their grave ;  
Where Blake and mighty Nelson fell,  
Your manly hearts shall glow,  
As ye sweep through the deep,  
While the stormy tempests blow ;  
While the battle rages long and loud,  
And the stormy tempests blow.

3. Britannia needs no bulwarks,  
No towers along the steep ;  
Her march is o'er the mountain-waves,  
Her home is on the deep :  
With thunders from her native oak,  
She quells the floods below,  
As they roar on the shore,  
When the stormy tempests blow ;  
When the battle rages long and loud,  
And the stormy tempests blow.

4. The meteor-flag of England  
Shall yet terrific burn,  
Till danger's troubled night depart,  
And the star of peace return.  
Then, then, ye ocean-warriors !  
Our song and feast shall flow

To the fame of your name,  
 When the storm has ceased to blow ;  
 When the fiery fight is heard no more,  
 And the storm has ceased to blow.

**mar'-i-ners**, seamen or sailors.

**stand'-ard**, a staff with a flag.

**Blake**. Robert Blake, a celebrated English admiral, born in 1598 ; died in 1657.

**Nel'-son**. Horatio Nelson, born in 1758, was the greatest of English naval heroes. He died in

the hour of victory at Trafalgar, 21st October 1805.

**Bri-tan'-ni-a**, Great Britain.

**bul'-warks**, defences.

**me'-te-or-flag**, a flag which, like a meteor or shooting-star, strikes sudden alarm into the breasts of England's enemies.

## ESCAPE FROM PIRATES—I.

1. I was returning from the East Indies as passenger in a ship belonging to London. We were overladen, and our progress had been both slow and tiresome. We had, however, succeeded in rounding the Cape of Good Hope, and had taken in fresh water at St Helena. When we continued our voyage, we found ourselves becalmed in the tropics for more than a fortnight. The heat was so fearful that the brass rails on the poop could not be touched by the bare hand, and even the wooden seats could not be sat upon. Everything was tried to make our stay agreeable, and make the time pass more quickly ; but to no purpose. It seemed as if we should require to remain there for ever.

2. Matters were in this state, when, as one of the passengers and I were silently and sullenly pacing *the deck under the awning*, a small object far away

behind us caught my eye. I saw at once that it was a sail of some kind, but what chiefly drew my attention to it, was the rapid way in which, though still many miles distant, it appeared to be approaching. This puzzled me greatly, as the sea was of an oily calmness, and not a breath of wind ruffled the bosom of the deep.

3. I drew my companion's attention to the object, and hurried below for my glass. When I returned, he said that the vessel must be a steamer, as she seemed to move very fast; but a glance through my telescope soon showed what she was—a long, low, ugly-looking ship, with strange sails and sloping masts. As I noticed the steady rise and fall, the successive flash of long oars on each side of the vessel, I made up my mind that this one was a pirate.

4. At this moment the captain of the ship, pale and agitated, touched me on the shoulder, and said in a low and terrified voice: 'What do you make of her, sir?' I told him my suspicions. 'Heaven have mercy upon us, then!' he cried; 'we are lost; for I do not think I have a firearm fit for service, and but a trifle of powder; my crew, also, are only twenty-four men, all told.' After holding a council in the cabin, which was attended by the captain, his men, our three gentlemen passengers, and myself, it was decided that I should undertake the defence of the ship; and they all promised to assist and obey me in everything, and to stand by me to the last.

5. My first step was to get the captain to call



all hands on the quarter-deck. Here I made a short speech, telling them the suspicions I had of the vessel which was making for us so quickly, and that we must be ready to do our best to beat her off. The captain added that I was a naval officer, and that they must obey me in everything; which they vowed they would. The men gave a cheer; and a common seaman, old Joe, stepped forward in front of the rest, and said that he had been many years in a man-of-war, and that if there was a gun on board, he and one of his mates knew how to handle it.

6. Upon this the captain recollected that there were a couple of carronades somewhere in the hold, but where, he could not tell. A search was made; and two old ship-guns were found; but they were in such a state that it did not seem as if they could stand a charge of powder. We set to work at once, however, and brought them upon deck. We then got together all the old cutlasses, muskets, and pistols we could find. We passengers had four brace of pistols amongst us, and three swords. From among the rubbish on board we selected three muskets, four bayonets, six or seven cutlasses, and a brace of pretty fair pistols.

pass'-enger	trop'ics	at-ten'tion	sus-pi'-cions
suc-ceed'-ed	ap-proach'-ing	suc-cess'-ive	ev'-er-y-thing
be-calmed'	com-pan'-ion	cap'-tain	bay'-o-nets

<p>East In'-dies, as distinguished from the West Indies, is the general name applied to the tract of country in Southern Asia be-</p>	<p>tween the coast of Persia and the coast of China, with the adjoining islands.</p>
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pro'-gress, advance; course.

poop, a deck above the ordinary deck, in the after-part of the ship.	de-cid'-ed, settled.
sul'-len-ly, gloomily.	as-sist', to help with.
awn'-ing, a covering intended as a shade from the heat.	na'-val of-fi-cer, one who has authority on board a ship of war.
tel'-e-scope, an instrument for looking at distant objects.	re-col-lect'-ed, remembered.
pl'-rate, a vessel, the crew of which live by robbing other ships.	car'-ron-ades, short cannon; so named from Carron, in Scotland, where first made.
ag'-i-tat-ed, troubled in mind.	cut'-lass-es, broad curving swords with one edge.
ter'-ri-fied, much frightened.	brace, two; a pair.

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *Tropic, voice, service, trifle, mass, giant.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Succeed, serve, settle, contain, divide, assist.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Slow, calm, silent, equal, accurate, ferocious.*

## ESCAPE FROM PIRATES—II

1. We fixed the bayonets on to the capstan bars, we cleaned the firearms, and sharpened the cutlasses. In order to appear stronger than we were, so as to frighten our enemy, we managed to fire the two guns, first on the one side of the ship, and then on the other. By this device we appeared to carry four guns. We tried our small-arms also in the same manner, firing the muskets and pistols in volleys. Meanwhile, the strange vessel had come no nearer, and we thought that she intended to board us at nightfall. This kept us all wide awake during the whole night. Every light was put out, and the strictest silence observed.

2. At dawn, all eyes were turned in the direction

of the pirate. He was still there, watching us as a hawk watches its prey. The day passed in exercising the crew at the firearms. As evening came on, the pirate approached us so near that we could see his decks were swarming with men, and that he had a long brass gun mounted in the bows. To our surprise, after a cool and careful look at us, he went back to his former position. He evidently intended to attack us during the night, as we seemed too strong to fall an easy prey in the daytime.

3. We put out the lights once more, and as I was pacing the deck with silent and careful steps, I felt a cool air fanning my cheek—a breeze had sprung up. In a few minutes every stitch of sail was set, and the ship began to make way through the water. I was standing close by the bows, when I heard distinctly the sound of muffled oars approaching from one, two, three different points. I immediately sprang among the crew, calling out: ‘Men, to your stations; the enemy’s boats are alongside!’ I rushed to the gun on the left or port side, hurried Joe and his comrades to the other; and with the crew about equally divided between us, we silently waited the attack, each of us having a couple of cannon-balls in his hands. Finding, from the bustle on board, that they were discovered, the pirates, with a yell, pulled boldly under the main chains, and in an instant were preparing to swarm up the ship’s side.

4. In another moment, they would have been

amongst us; but, shouting to my men: 'Let them have it, boys!' I hurled the heavy balls with all my might crash into the boat. The hail of iron did its work, and the boat alongside became a mass of shattered timbers, with her villainous crew already beaten down and struggling in the water, except two fellows who were now in the rigging. A blow from my trusty sword brought one of the wretches down, whilst a shot from one of the crew settled the other.

5. There was still, however, a sharp struggle on the right side, and I rushed over with my division to give a hand to old Joe and his party. They had not been so successful in smashing the boats as we had. One, indeed, was fast sinking, but the other seemed to have received no damage. Lowering the muzzle of the carronade as much as we could, we fired at the boat; and, from the cries, groans, and yells which came from the water, we knew that our shot had been successful.

6. Meanwhile, some of the pirates had gained the deck, and in the darkness we could not see them very well. We brought round the other gun, however, lit a ball of tow, and threw it among them, giving them at the same time the contents of the old gun at a few yards' distance. We shattered our own bulwarks to pieces, but we cared not, for we had completely beaten off those who had gained the deck. The breeze still freshening, we crowded on all sail, and saw no more of the pirate ship.

man'aged	ev'i-dent-ly	ap-proach'ing	suc-cess'ful
di-rec'tion	at-tack'	im-me'di-ate-ly	shat'tered
po-si'tion	dis-tinct-ly	di-vis'ion	com-plete-ly
cap'-stan, a movable upright block on board ship, round which a rope or chain is coiled when raising the anchor.		sound has been dulled and deadened.	
de-vice', plan.		oom'-rades, companions.	
ex'-er-cis-ing, training for action.		vil'-lain-ous, base and wicked.	
bows, the fore-part of the ship.		dam'-age, hurt.	
muf'-fled oars, oars of which the		mur'-dle, the mouth.	
		bul'-warks, the sides of a ship above the upper deck.	

EXERCISES.—1. Make **adjectives** from the following nouns: *Fire, moment, mass, trust, breeze, villain, water, night.*

2. Make **nouns** from the following verbs: *Manage, pass, begin, discover, trust, contain, devise.*

3. Make **nouns** from the following adjectives: *Sharp, wide, silent, strict, dark, foreign, intense.*

THE END.





